THRO

United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

Statement for Management

Theodore Roosevelt National Park

April 1989

Definition

The Statement for Management (SFM) provides an up-to-date inventory of the park's condition and an analysis of its problems. It does not involve any prescriptive decisions on future management and use of the park, but it provides a format for evaluating conditions and identifying major issues and information voids.

Recommended: /s/ Mack Shaver
Superintendent,
Theodore Roosevelt National Park

2/89
Date

Approved: Ben L. Moffett
Regional Director,
Rocky Mountain Region

APR 2 8 1989
Date

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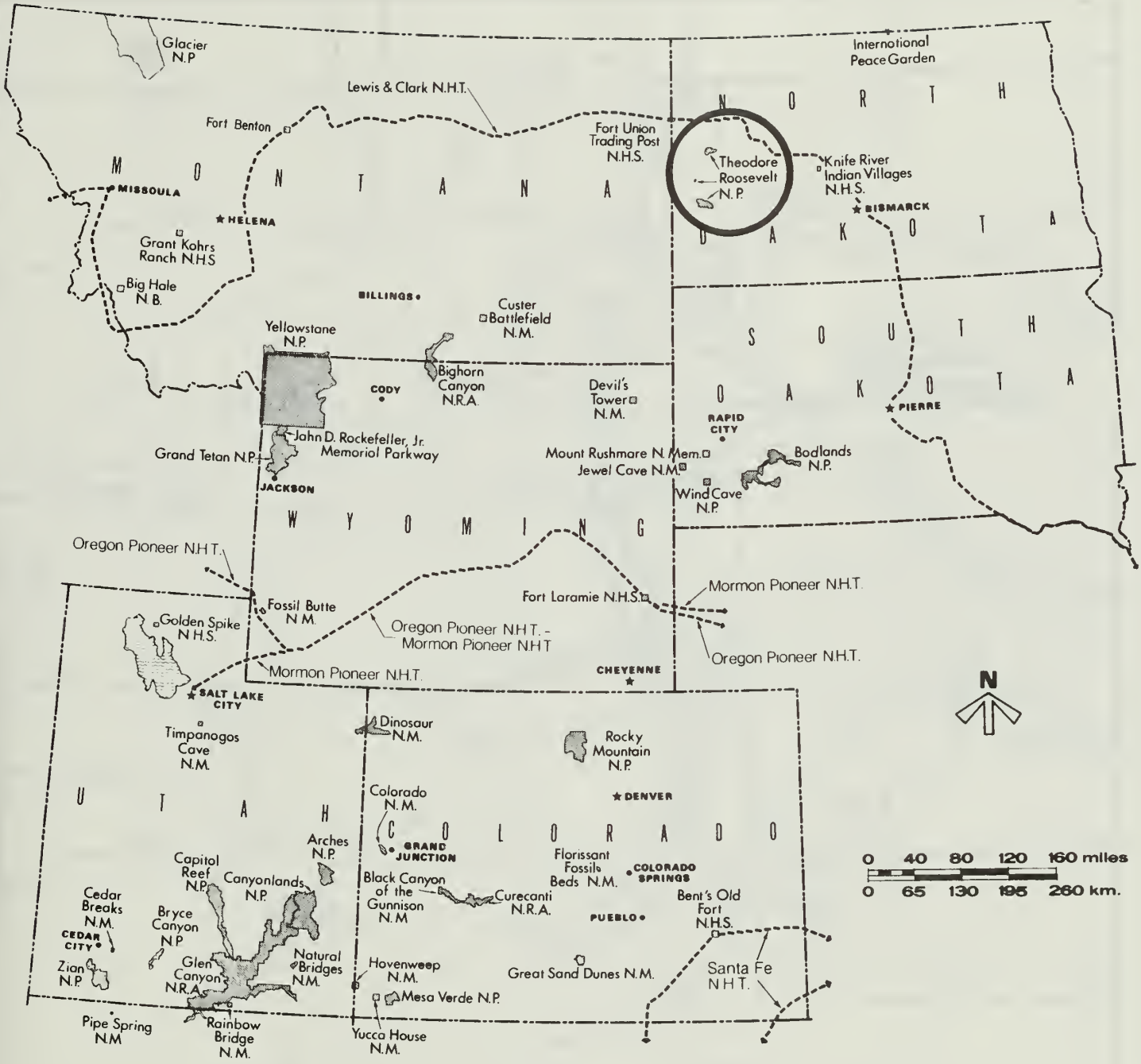

Legend

- • Locations of Major Cities
- * Locations of State Capitals
- State Boundary Lines
- National Park Service Areas
- ----- National Park Service Historical Trails

ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION

National Park Service

United States Department of the Interior

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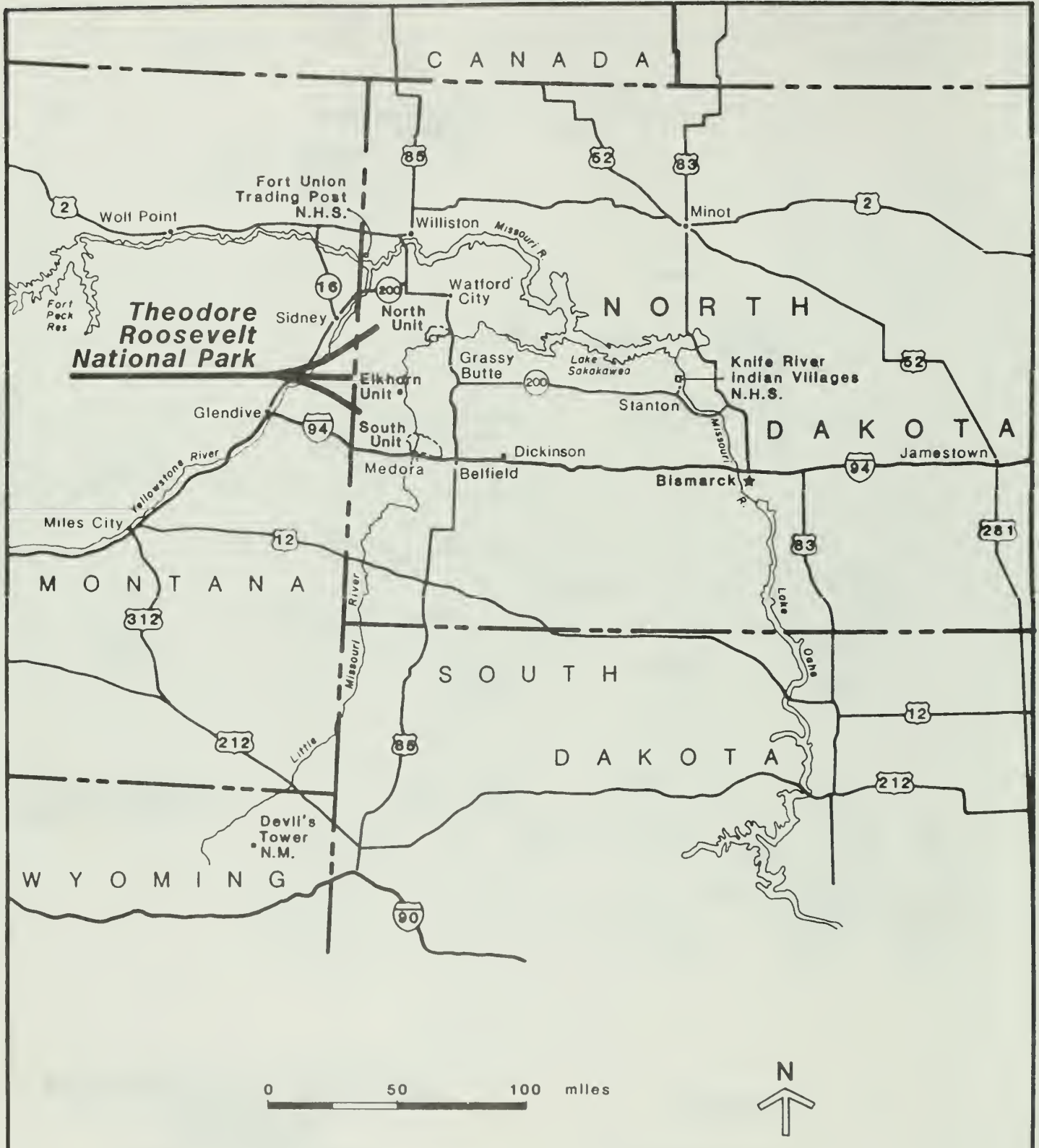
Nov '88 | RMRO



Vicinity Map

Theodore Roosevelt National Park

U.S. Dept. of the Interior - National Park Service

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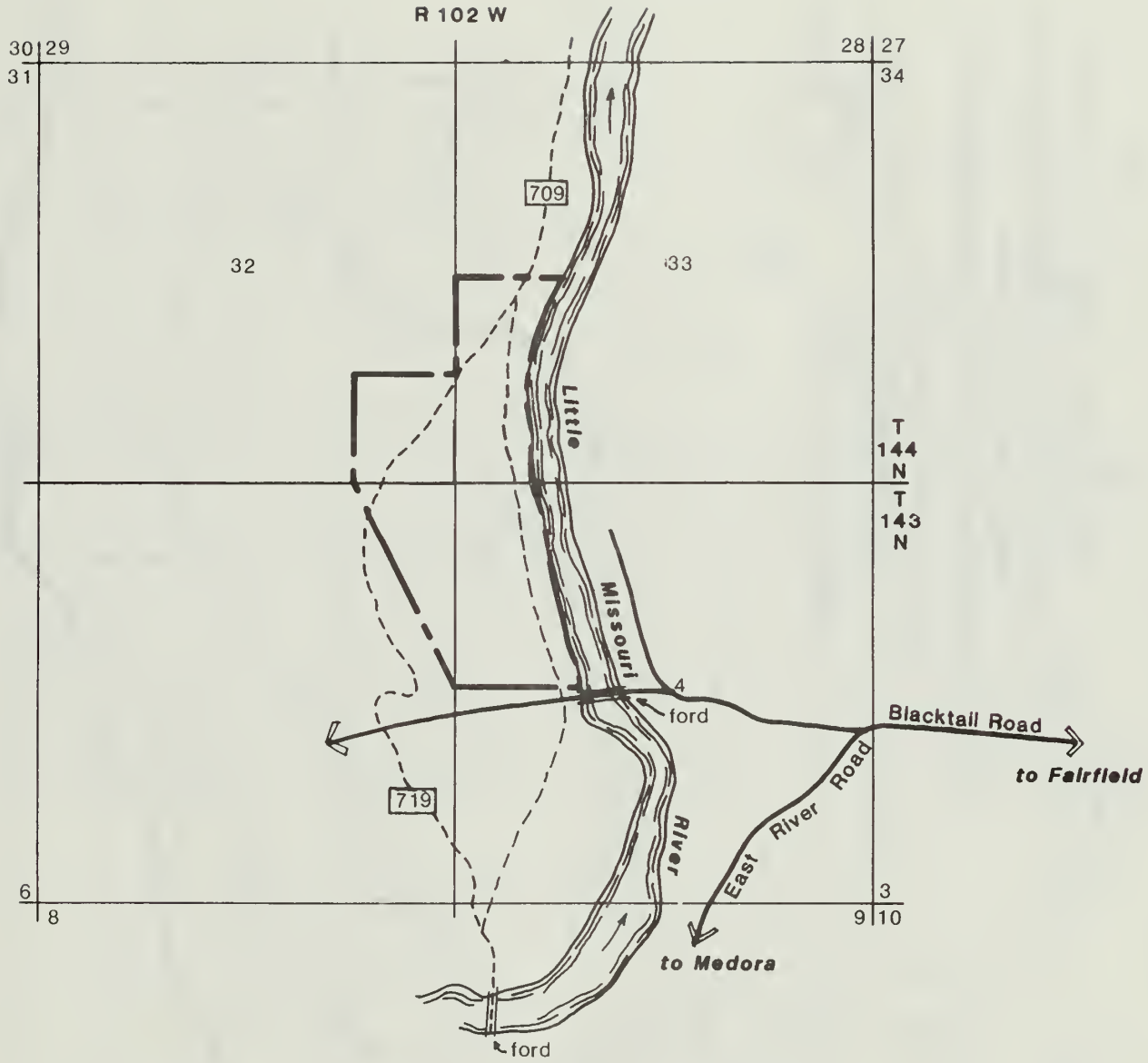
July '83	RMRO



N

0 1200
600 1800 feet

legend

park boundary

unpaved unmaintained road

unpaved maintained road

Boundary Map

Theodore Roosevelt National Park – Elkhorn Unit

Billings County, North Dakota

United States Department of the Interior – National Park Service

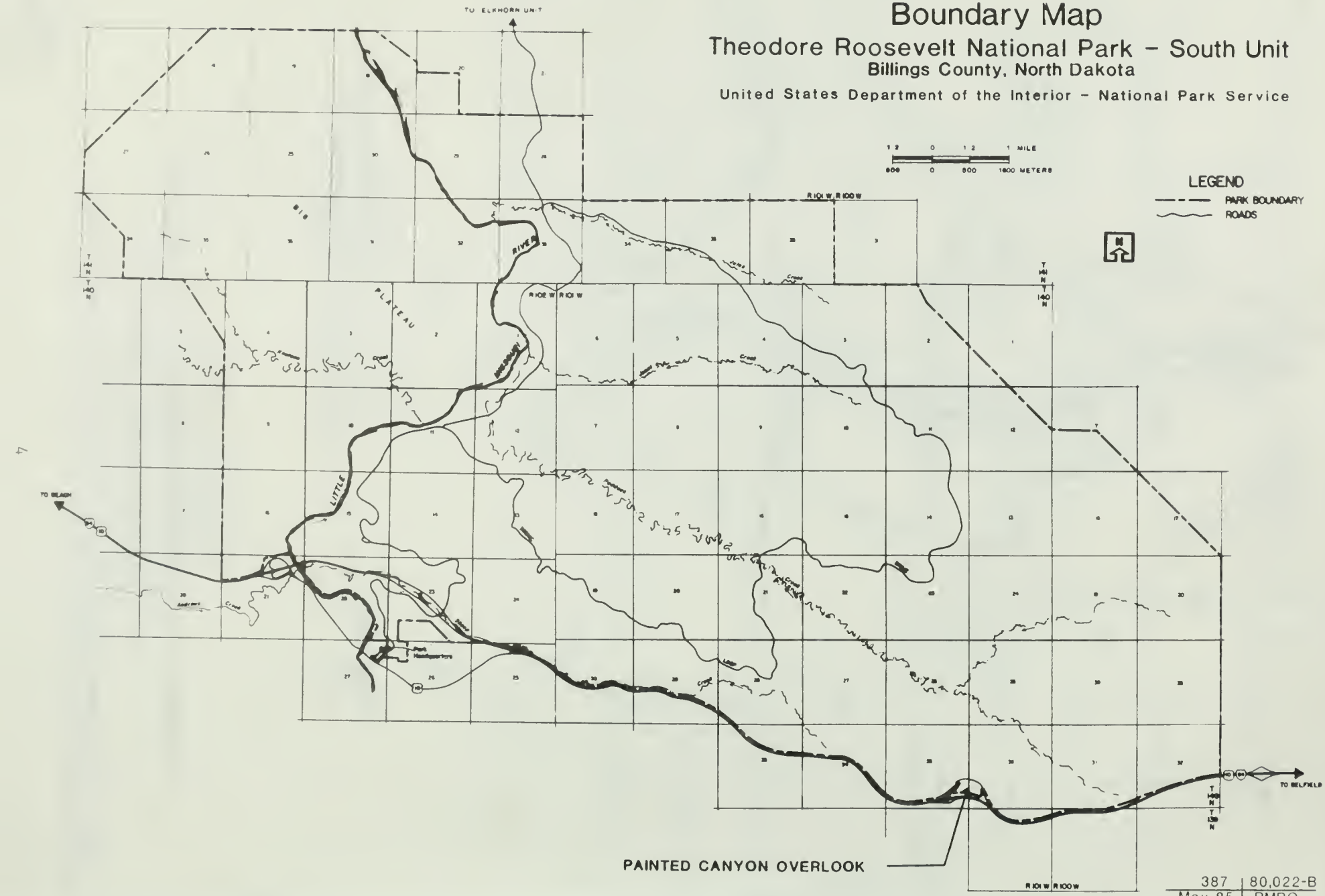
387 | 80,023-B
6-85 | RMRO

Boundary Map

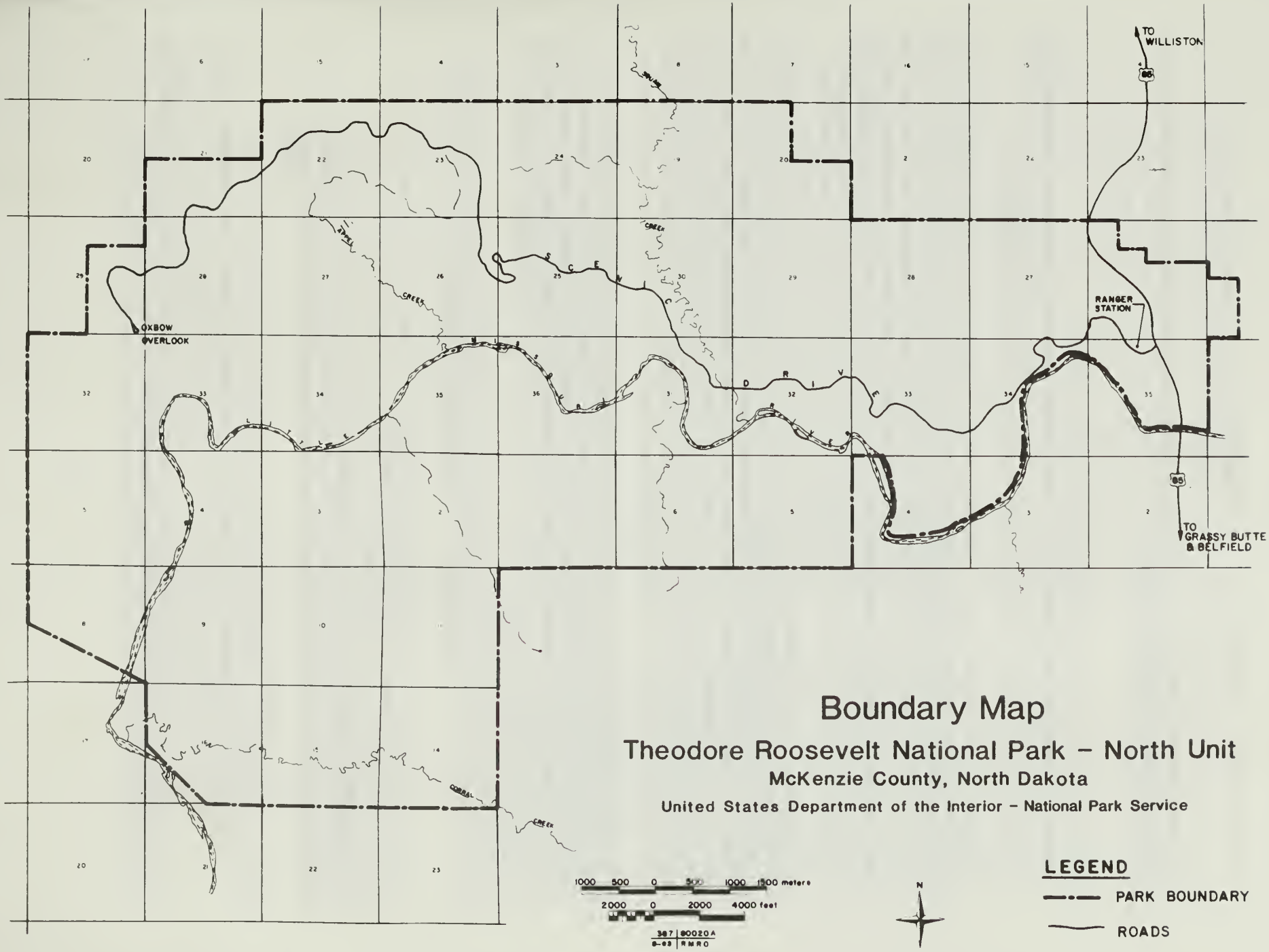
Theodore Roosevelt National Park – South Unit

Billings County, North Dakota

United States Department of the Interior – National Park Service



387 | 80,022-B
May 85 | RMRO



Boundary Map

Theodore Roosevelt National Park – North Unit

McKenzie County, North Dakota

United States Department of the Interior – National Park Service

LEGEND

PARK BOUNDARY

ROADS

LOCATION

Theodore Roosevelt National Park is in the State of North Dakota, counties of Billings and McKenzie, and within the At Large Congressional District.

PURPOSE AND SIGNIFICANCE

Theodore Roosevelt National Park consists of three separate units totaling 70,416.39 acres of which 245 acres are directly linked in historical significance. The Elkhorn Unit is primarily historical, and it consists of 218 acres which encompass the headquarters of Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch.

As enacted in Public Law 38, April 25, 1947, lands were "dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," subject to the provision of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled an Act to Establish the National Park Service "...which purpose is to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects therein and to provide for the enjoyment of future generations." The park was named in honor of Theodore Roosevelt, who made significant contributions to conservation and the development of the West. The significance of the park's natural resources was originally attributed to their role in shaping the life of Theodore Roosevelt during the era of the open range cattle industry, which consequently influenced his role as a conservationist during his term as President of the United States.

Complementing the park's natural resources are a variety of cultural resources, two of which--the Maltese Cross Ranch Cabin and the Elkhorn Ranch site--have a direct association with Theodore Roosevelt and are essential to visitors' understanding Roosevelt's badlands experiences and their effect upon him. In fact, the Elkhorn site was specifically added to the original park proposal in the enabling legislation to ensure that there was a direct link between the park and Theodore Roosevelt. Today the prime significance of the park is that is affords individuals the opportunity to experience the badlands environment and to understand and enjoy it, as Roosevelt once did. This significance is underlined today by the major development and potential impacts occurring on adjacent nonpark lands.

While being managed primarily as a historical area during the early years of the park, in more recent years, management emphasis has shifted towards the significance of the park as a natural area. A reflection of this shift is evidenced in part in the 1978 deletion of the word "Memorial" from the park name. However, the close link between the park's natural and cultural resources and the interpretation of the park's significance today, in light of these resources and the visitors' interaction with them, dictate a balanced management of both natural and cultural resources.

INFLUENCES: INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS

LEGISLATIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

Authorization, Obligations, Restrictions, Commitments

An act to establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, April 25, 1947 (61 Stat.52):

- Authorized 35,270 acres, more or less.

- Authorized the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, to construct and maintain a road or highway through the park connecting with a State or Federal highway.

- Authorized the Secretary of the Interior to reconstruct the Elkhorn Ranch providing that the total cost of the land and buildings shall not exceed $40,000.

- Authorized the Secretary to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in Medora, providing the cost shall not exceed $35,000.

- Stated "That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim location, or entry under the land laws of the United Stated, whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any other purposes whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land."

An act to amend the Act of April 25, 1947, relating to the establishment of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, and for other purposes, approved June 10, 1948, was 62 Stat. 352.

- Authorized 49,153.79 acres, more or less.

- Revised boundaries for Elkhorn Ranch Unit.

- Deleted all of Section 6 of the April 25,1947 act--thereby cancelling the authorization for a monument--and renumbered all remaining sections of the same act.

An act to add certain lands to the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park (62 Stat. 384), in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes, approved June 12, 1948.

- Authorized the addition of lands to form the North Unit.

- Section 2 reserved to the stockmen of the surrounding area a perpetual right-of-way through the park for the trailing of livestock to and from the railroad, along and adjacent to the Little Missouri River, being the same trail or route which has been used by the stockmen for that purpose since the beginning of the livestock industry in the area.

An act to revise the boundaries of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park (70 Stat. 55), in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes, approved March 24, 1956.

- Section 3 authorized the Secretary to make further adjustments in the boundaries of the park along United States Highways Number 10 and 85 as he deems advisable and in the public interest if and when the alignment of these highways is changed: Provided that not to exceed 500 acres may be added to the park and not to exceed 2,000 acres may be excluded from the park by such adjustments.

An act (75 Stat. 423) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide water and sewage disposal facilities to the Medora area adjoining the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota, and for other purposes, approved August 31, 1961.

- Stipulated that non-Federal users reimburse the Government.

- Section 3 required that an agreement had to be reached with the duly authorized officials of the village of Medora, by which the village is obligated to adopt and enforce a zoning ordinance which complies with standards prescribed by the Secretary for the purpose of preserving the historic character of Medora and affording a park-like setting in the vicinity of the park and the entrance thereto.

- Section 4 authorized the expenditure of not to exceed $100,000 for the construction of these facilities.

Public Law 95-625, National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978, approved November 10, 1978.

- Section 301 revised the boundaries of the North Unit, adding approximately 146 acres and deleting approximately 160 acres as generally depicted on maps numbered 387/80,020 dated July 1977.

- Section 401 designated 29,920 acres of the park as wilderness, as depicted on maps numbered 387-20,007-E and dated January 1978, to be known as the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness.

- Section 610 changed the name of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park to Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

Section 118 of the Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 *et seq.*) requires the park to comply with Federal, State, and local air pollution control requirements. The park was designated as a mandatory Class I clean air area under the 1977 Clean Air Act Amendments.

The Little Missouri River has been declared navigable by the State of North Dakota, who also claim its water and submerged land to the high-water mark. This issue has been disputed several times in court and as of December 1988, is not yet resolved. The National Park Service manages the sections of river within the park as if they were in Federal ownership, involving the State in any management or operational decisions concerning the Little Missouri. The State has designated the river as a State Scenic River. This designation is compatible with the National Park Service management objectives for those sections of river within the park.

The Park Service is required to maintain and clear the snow from the East River Road, from the Medora entrance to the north boundary of the South Unit for use by ranchers living adjacent to the park.

On August 28, 1980, a wilderness reevaluation of the park's South Unit was submitted to comply with the 1978 House of Representatives committee report which requested the Secretary of the Interior to reconsider his position on the wilderness acreage designated in the South Unit. To date no additional lands have been designated.

On February 20, 1981, the State of North Dakota signed into law House Bill No. 1206, which is an act to cede to the United States concurrent criminal jurisdiction on lands within Theodore Roosevelt National Park. Prior to this time, the United States exercised proprietary jurisdiction over the park.

Agreements and Permits

Cooperative Fire Control Protection Agreement between Little Missouri National Grasslands of North Dakota (U.S. Forest Service), concerning suppression of fires occurring in or threatening National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service lands, dated July 1973. Renewed January 30, 1980, through January 29, 1985. Reaffirmed March, 1986; expires April 1, 1991.

Cooperative Agreement for Structural Fire Protection between the National Park Service, the State Historical Society of North Dakota, and the Village of Medora dated July 1973. Renewed March 3, 1983, through March 2, 1988. Renewed again in December 1988 for five years.

Agreement to use property between National Park Service and State Department of Health for air monitoring station and all related equipment, dated August 20, 1975.

Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service, Theodore Roosevelt National Park, and the U.S. Forest Service for construction of fences around the boundary of the South Unit of the park, dated August 24, 1984.

Memorandum of Deputization Agreement between the National Park Service and McKenzie County, North Dakota, dated August 1, 1976. Reaffirmed February 1988; expires February 1993.

Memorandum of Deputization Agreement between Billings County and Theodore Roosevelt National Park, beginning August 31, 1979, ending September 1, 1984. Reaffirmed January 1987; expires January 1, 1991.

Agreement between the National Park Service and Theodore Roosevelt Nature and History Association, dated March 9, 1978, renewed October 1, 1982. Again renewed December 3, 1988; expires December

1993.

Concession permit between the National Park Service and Peaceful Valley Trail Rides, Inc., for saddle horses, buckboard rides, and vending machine for a period from January 1, 1988, to December 31, 1992 (CP 1540-001-88).

Concession permit to Theodore Roosevelt Nature and History Association to provide vending machine soft drinks at the North Unit of the park, and common varieties of photographic film at Painted Canyon, for the period from October 1, 1986, to November 30, 1990 (CP 1540-7-0001-2).

Special Use Permit to Midstate Telephone Company from November 1973 to June 2003.

Special Use Permit to McKenzie Electric Cooperative for services to North Unit.

Special Use permit to West Plains Electric Cooperative for service to South Unit.

Protective Oil and Gas Lease by Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management/National Park Service and Amerada Hess Corporation to directionally drill and produce wells under Theodore Roosevelt National Park to nine parcels with five wells, dated 1975.

Memorandum of Understanding regarding the reintroduction of elk to Theodore Roosevelt National Park between National Park Service, United States Forest Service and the North Dakota Game and Fish Department. Signed January 28, 1988; expires January 27, 1990.

Memorandum of Understanding for cooperation and communications on development and issues effecting land managers in Southwestern North Dakota between Theodore Roosevelt National Park, Bureau of Land Management and United States Forest Service. Signed September 30, 1988; expires September 30, 1993.

RESOURCES

Cultural Resources

Theodore Roosevelt National Park preserves a variety of cultural resources that complement the natural resources and contribute to the significance of the park. The Elkhorn Ranch site was in part responsible for the park's inclusion in the National Park System. At the time that Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park was established in 1947, the Maltese Cross Cabin, Roosevelt's first ranch cabin, was the property of the North Dakota Historical Society and was located in Bismarck and thus was not included in the park proposal. The site of Theodore Roosevelt's second ranch, the Elkhorn, was the major link between the proposed park and the man whom it memorialized. Later, in 1959, the Maltese Cross Cabin was transferred to the National Park Service and relocated next to the park headquarters. (The original site of the cabin, seven miles south of Medora, is not part of the park and is in private ownership.) The cabin and the Elkhorn site are important cultural resources and are instrumental to the visitors' understanding of Theodore Roosevelt's experiences in the badlands and to preserving a portion of the badlands as a national park.

The park contains 12 historic structures that are included on the List of Classified Structures; at least 35 historic sites associated with the ranching and homesteading days; over 100 known prehistoric archeological sites; and approximately 2,200 cultural objects that have been accessioned into the park's museum collection. Historic resources in the North Unit of the park include structures and buildings of CCC vintage and traces of the Long X Cattle Trail (contained in a corridor approximately 4-1/2 miles in length and of undetermined width). In the South Unit of the park are the Maltese Cross Cabin, the East Entrance Station (an Emergency Relief Administration Act structure) and the Peaceful Valley Ranch, which dates to the late 1880s.

Originally, all of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. In 1982, the park was removed from the register, an action which reflected the shift in management emphasis from that of a historic area to that of a natural area, and also the change in the park's name.

Nominations of individual properties were prepared in 1984 and are being readied for submittal to the State. To date, no nominations of archeological sites (with the exception of the Elkhorn Ranch site) have been prepared, despite the fact that one professional archeologist has suggested that at least 12 of the known prehistoric sites may be eligible for inclusion in the National Register.

A three-year comprehensive archeological survey of Theodore Roosevelt National Park was begun in spring of 1986 to satisfy development-planning, resource management, and interpretive needs, and to fulfill legislative and policy mandates. Besides the discovery and evaluation of previously unknown archeological resources, known historic and prehistoric resources are being documented and evaluated through the survey.

Park historic structures have received reactive maintenance, and to some degree, preventative maintenance in the past. A Preservation Maintenance Plan, which specifies critical, necessary, and cyclic maintenance prescriptions for the historic structures was completed in 1985. Varying degrees of deterioration to nearly all historical structures is evident. The North Unit Overlook Shelter, formerly in notably poor condition, was rehabilitated in 1986 using the prescription from the Preservation Maintenance Plan. Regular funding of a cultural cyclic maintenance program is needed on order to implement the preservation procedures described in the plan.

The Maltese Cross Cabin is on the flood plain of the Little Missouri River, and is occasionally threatened by flooding. Flood protection is provided by emergency sandbagging and diking. Permanent diking of the South Unit Headquarters area (including the Maltese Cross Cabin) is proposed in the General Management Plan. The Maltese Cross Cabin and park curatorial storage area are each protected by fire and intrusion alarm systems, but lack fire suppression systems.

In general, the historic objects are in fair condition and are documented by the museum records system. However, inadequate staffing and funding have precluded adequate maintenance of museum objects. Recordation of 2,200 museum objects, to new museum standards, was accomplished in 1987 and 1988 but approximately 300 objects await accessioning. Funding is available to complete this project in 1989.

The existing storage lacks humidity controls and is cramped for space. Many of the objects are housed year-round in the Maltese Cross Cabin, which lacks temperature and humidity controls, and is subject to dust and other deteriorating factors, including light. Approximately 22 boxes of artifacts from the Elkhorn Ranch archeological investigations are currently stored at the Midwest Archeological Center and are in need of stabilization and cataloging. The parkwide 1987-1989 archeological survey will produce artifacts that will need to be catalogued and stored in the park.

At present, due to difficult access, the Elkhorn Ranch Unit is lightly visited and has received minimal impact from visitors. While oil development exists nearby, its impact on the site to date has been minor; however, the potential for this and other developments to intrude upon the historic scene does exist and must be considered. Billings County has planned a bridge across the Little Missouri River in the vicinity of the Elkhorn Ranch site and has slated it for completion in approximately 1990. The location of this bridge and the resulting increase in traffic will undoubtedly affect the management of this site, as well as visitation to it.

The cultural resources of Theodore Roosevelt National Park and the associated management problems are more fully described in the park's 1986 Cultural Resources Management Plan.

Natural Resources

Local variations in geology, soil and topography along the Little Missouri River have created an abrupt scenic contrast to the gentle rolling panorama of the northern Great Plains. Colorful sandstones, siltstones, and clays interspersed with beds of lignite--some of which have burned, baking the overlaying clays into bright pink to deep purple "scoria"--have been sculptured into a landscape of seemingly infinite variety. The badlands formations are rich in fossils of Paleocene forests and swamp life including petrified trunks of giant *Metasequoia* and remains of ancient alligators. Under the influence of today's climate, the park is mantled

by a rich and diverse mosaic of plant communities that provide habitats for an equally diverse variety of animal life.

Approximately 800 species of vascular plants are found in the park. While the majority of plants are typical of those found in the rolling plains of the Missouri Plateau, species of the southwestern desert and Great Basin regions as well as from the boreal forest are represented here. A total of 252 species of vertebrate wildlife are found within the park, including 30 fish, 6 amphibians, 13 reptiles, 145 birds, and 58 mammals. Bison, mule deer, white-tail deer, elk, pronghorn, badger, beaver, and coyote are among the mammals most frequently observed. The black-footed ferret may exist in the area; however, no confirmed observations have been made on this species for the past decade. A few bighorn sheep live in the park and an occasional mountain lion sighting is reported. The short-horned lizard extends its range into the park, and at least one species of ant is unique to the area.

The rugged scenic beauty and abundance of wildlife species that first attracted Theodore Roosevelt's attention to the area still exist in essentially natural conditions. Approximately 42 percent of the park has been designated as wilderness. Missing from the park's fauna are the wolf and grizzly bear. Bighorn, reintroduced to the park in 1956, declined in numbers in the early 1980s and are being captive bred to increase their numbers for re-release.

Sinkholes are common in the badlands and cause trouble with roads. Rapid erosion of barren slopes of the soft geological formations also affect roads and trails. Some of the slopes are steep and small rock slides occasionally occur especially during periods of wet weather. Slump blocks are present. The park has large deposits of bentonite. One especially perplexing problem is river bank erosion in the North Unit where the meandering Little Missouri River is threatening Squaw Creek Campground. Similar erosion problems exist within the Elkhorn Unit near the ranch building sites. All National Park Service developed areas exist on a flood plain and are subject to flooding. This issue has been addressed in the GMP which calls for some flood proofing and diking, and installation of a flash flood warning system.

The wild fire season usually runs from the first of May to the end of October. Fires have averaged about two or three each year and burn an average of three acres each. However, if conditions are right, there is a potential for a major fire. A fire management plan is being written.

The park's abiotic resources; air, water and soil; are major components of the total resource inventory. Present knowledge indicates that in general, the quality of these resources has not been greatly diminished since establishment of the park. However, fossil fuel development and other uses on lands surrounding the park pose an incessant threat. Monitoring and/or attempting to mitigate these threats is a primary management challenge.

Although the park's natural resources may not presently be adversely effected from adjacent development activities, the aesthetic qualities of the park are. Noise pollution and vista intrusion have multiplied in the last decade and directly effect and distract from park values.

LAND USES AND TRENDS

The gross acreage of Theodore Roosevelt National Park totals 70,416.39, which is divided into three units--the South Unit, the largest, containing 46,128.07 acres; the North Unit containing 24,070.32 acres; and the Elkhorn Unit, midway between the two, consisting of 218 acres.

Of the gross acreage, there are 690.27 acres in private ownership and 50.24 in State ownership.

The following private and State surface ownership is listed in National Park Service, Division of Land Resources Master Deed listing:

		ACRES
Tract:	03-106, 03-108-Norbert Sickler, Dickinson, ND	176.30

Tract:	01-118, 01-119-Leland Stenehjem, Watford City, ND	090.52
Tract:	01-119-Maxine McCloskey, Phoenix, AZ	120.00
Tract:	01-120, 01-122, 01-123-Odin Strutrud, Wahpeton, ND	150.36
Tract:	01-121-Berry Wright, Arnegard, ND	153.09
Tract:	01-124, 01-125-State of North Dakota	050.24
	TOTAL ACRES	740.51

A small portion of the 513.97 acres of private land in the North Unit is used for livestock grazing. The remaining are in small parcels with some unfenced or encumbered by the right-of-way of U.S. Highway 85. Tract No. 01-121 includes a residence. This is the only private residence in the park. Tracts No. 01-118, 01-119, 01-121, and 01-122 are crossed by an underground 8-inch natural gas gathering line.[1] Tracts No. 01-118, 01,119, and 01-122 are crossed by an overhead Bureau of Reclamation powerline. U.S. Highway 85 bisects the private tracts in the North Unit. Some fee parkland is also taken by the right-of-way of this highway. Tracts No. 03-106 and No. 03-108 in the South Unit are bordered to the south by Interstate Highway 94 and possess no vehicle access. These two tracts include both surface and subsurface mineral rights, are not fenced and are not used by the owner.

Within the South Unit, there is an outstanding interest (held by Billings County) to one-half of the minerals for two tracts comprising 172.89 acres. In addition to the foregoing, there are approximately 548 acres of privately owner mineral rights in the South Unit, including approximately 58 acres in which the Unites States owns a partial interest.

The non-National Park Service lands in the North Unit are private lands (513.97 acres) and State lands (50.24 acres). Within the North Unit, privately owned mineral rights underlie private surface Tracts 01-118, 01-120, 01-119 (part), 01-121, 01-122, and 01-123 (a total of approximately 488 acres). In addition, there are three separate tracts (1,289.35 acres) in the federally owned portion of the unit, for which a 50 percent minerals ownership is apparently held by the State of North Dakota.

Within the south half of the Elkhorn Unit there is one tract of privately owned mineral rights involving approximately 45 acres.

More detailed data and information on land and mineral ownership is included in the General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan approved in 1987. The Land Protection Plan, still undergoing Department and WASO review, addresses issues related to non-federal land and mineral ownership and protection in detail.

All private lands in the park need to be surveyed to establish their boundaries.

There may be a few existing encumbrances of parklands held in fee. Some road rights-of-way may still exist even though the roads have long been abandoned.

Special use permits are in effect for some utilities in both the North and South Units. In the North Unit, McKenzie County Electric Coop and Northwest Bell have permits covering their utility lines that serve the park. The more visually obtrusive Bureau of Reclamation powerline constructed in 1947 in the North unit is not covered by a permit.

The park lies within the Williston Basin, an area covering the west half of North Dakota, northwest South Dakota, eastern Montana, and southern Saskatchewan. This area, one of the largest structural and sedimentary basins in North America, has seen considerable oil and gas activity since the early to mid-1970s. As of the end if 1988, there were 2,901 producing or capable-of-producing oil and gas wells in McKenzie and Billings Counties of North Dakota and more drilled since then. There are hundreds of wells within six or seven miles of the boundaries of the three park units; these wells are predominantly on areas

[1]No survey exists for this area. It is possible the pipeline crosses either Tract 01-118 or 01-119, but not both.

of the Little Missouri National Grasslands, managed by the Forest Service, and on private lands. Some of the wells are on public domain lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management, and on lands owned by the State of North Dakota. Visible developments at many well sites include the drill pads, wellheads, pumping units, tank batteries, storage buildings, pipelines, waste pits, access roads, and leveled areas.

Oil and gas wells and associated equipment are situated quite close to the park boundaries--100 yards or less at some locations. The greatest concentrations and closest wells are situated to the north and northwest and to the south of the South Unit, and within the area adequate to the Elkhorn Unit. Oil and gas are being produced all around the North Unit, but wells are not as close nor in the concentration that is evident around the South Unit. The closest major producing field to the North Unit is located five to six miles to the west.

There are several environmental concerns related to oil and gas development including visual impacts; noise; and obnoxious odors, that conflict with the solitude and natural scene of the park. Impacts from visible structures, a number of new high standard scoria roads, and other developments--in addition to hydrogen sulfide gas, flaring wells, smoke, dust and noise, produce the sensation of being surrounded and in a shrinking wilderness. Also, there is potential for stream-carried water and subsurface pollution.

Various oil and gas developments, often including all of the previously mentioned manmade modifications clustered together in one location, can easily be seen from areas within the South and Elkhorn Units and to a lesser degree, from the North Unit.

Smoke and particulate matter, which reduces visibility from scenic overlooks within the park, are frequently observed. The smoke may come from flaring of gas and burning of waste pits at nearby petroleum development sites, but some comes from indeterminate sources some distance away. The smoke may exceed park air quality standards, but not the standards of the source area. Most dust is primarily a result of vehicular traffic on access roads to the well sites.

Hydrogen sulfide gases are frequently detected by park visitors and staff. The problem results from incomplete flaring and escaping natural gas from the wellhead, especially where the well has been shut-in or is being reworked. However, the gas may also escape from heater-treaters, separators, dehydrators, and other sources. Escaped gas can be dangerous--even deadly--since hydrogen sulfide is poisonous and heavier than air and can settle into low lying areas.

Most of the oil and gas development noise that is heard is caused by gas-fired engines used to operate pumps where no electricity is available, in newly developed fields or on drill rigs.

The potential exists for oil or chemical spills or well blow-outs that could cause both contamination in the immediate area and stream-carried pollution that could enter the park. There is potential for this happening, in particular, on Knutson Creek and at the mouth of Government Creek in the South Unit.

Several years ago, petroleum from an area along the southeast edge of the South Unit was discovered being drained by wells to the south of the park. Here the oil and gas could be pumped from beneath the park without royalty payment to the Federal government. As a result, in early 1975 nine tracts along the south boundary within the park were competitively leased, with protective measures taken under the authority of Section 441, Revised Statutes (5 USC, 1958 ed., sec. 484), stipulating no surface occupancy. Currently, four wells immediately south of Interstate 94 are draining park hydrocarbon resources from under these tracts.

In July of 1987, the BLM entered into compensatory royalty agreements with Meridian Oil, Inc. on two wells close to the park on private lands on the northeast boundary of the South Unit. Both developments required inclusion of park owned minerals to enable the company to meet spacing requirements of both the State of North Dakota and the BLM. The agreements stipulate that the Federal government will be paid a 4.36% royalty on an 80 acre tract of park minerals and a 12% royalty on the other tract of 220 acres. These wells are being drilled within a few hundred yards of the park boundary. These compensatory royalty agreements were issued over NPS objections.

Some of the oil and gas leases on areas of the National Grassland and public domain were issued many years ago when there were few, if any, environmental stipulations included. Other leases were issued in the early to mid-1970s, when some environmental stipulations were included, but not necessarily those that had concern for the adjacent lands of Theodore Roosevelt National Park. These older leases will continue until resource depletion, if production was established during the life of the initial lease period. State and private leases have been issued with few, if any, environmental stipulations, and the National Park Service has no legal means to impose stipulations on these leases.

Most leases granted by the Bureau of Land Management with Forest Service participation, since about 1975 that involve areas within about one mile of the park have some environmental stipulations aimed at reducing impacts to the park. With older leases and active wells near the park boundaries, the Forest Service, as surface use manager, has in some cases obtained voluntary cooperation of the lessee to reduce environmental impacts. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management do not have a policy that calls for no-occupancy or establishment of a buffer zone around the park units.

Current specific Forest Service stipulations to reduce park impacts may involve avoidance of exposed sites, especially ridges; avoidance of steep or otherwise inappropriate slopes; use of earth-tone paint colors; use of screening vegetation; and placement of tank batteries in less visible locations. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management may also attempt to reduce odor and smoke problems by encouraging the proper hook-up of gas pipelines and the use of vapor recovery units on top of storage tanks, and by discouraging the burning of oil waste pits.

The new Custer National Forest Plan approved in October 1986 established goals for management of Forest Service land surrounding the park: "To provide for the continuation of livestock grazing, implementation of intensive range management systems and the facilitation of minerals and energy development with consideration for other resource needs". The plan calls for Visual Quality Objective (VQO) of Partial Retention for all Forest Service land surrounding the park. Partial Retention means that human activity may be evident, but must remain subordinate to the characteristic landscape. For management area "B", (those lands surrounding the park), no surface occupancy restrictions may be applied in the foreground and middle ground of vistas if the VQO of Partial Retention cannot be met by using conventional methods.

A natural gas processing plant is planned in the vicinity of Rawson, North Dakota, approximately 12 miles northwest of the North Unit. Recently the Enron Gas Processing Company's Air Pollution Control Construction Permit was extended for a three year period, so that construction must be completed by September 1990. The plant would process 25 million cubic feet per day of sulfur-contaminated gas and produce 22 million cubic feet per day of "sweetened" gas. Originally, air pollution modeling estimated emissions of 1,095 tons per year of sulfur dioxide, as well as other gaseous pollutants and particulates. Emissions of SO_2 could increase air pollution over the North Unit and, at times, possibly exceed the Class 1 air quality standards assigned to the park. Since the initial modeling, the State Air Pollution Permit required the most efficient sulfur recovery technology, increasing the process efficiency from 98.5% to 99.2%. This requirement should provide a greater degree of protection to park resources and aesthetics, but pollution will increase nonetheless. This plant, when built, will be one of the 15 to 20 point sources of significant air pollution in the vicinity of Theodore Roosevelt National Park.

The Elkhorn Unit of the park is bordered by national grassland to the west, State Historical Society land to the north and south, and private ranch land to the east--directly across the Little Missouri River. In several locations, the unit boundary to the west is half way up a hillside, instead of on the crest of the hill. This means the Elkhorn Ranch area has inadequate scenic protection if development of any kind occurs on adjacent property.

This situation has been of limited concern because of the unit's remoteness and difficult access. However, Billings County (in cooperation with Golden Valley County to the west) now plan to improve and extend County Road 2, which will involve crossing the Little Missouri River with a new bridge that could be located just south of the Elkhorn Unit's south boundary. This access improvement should increase visitation to the ranch site. In time, the improved county access could also increase interest in developing commercial

facilities or residences close to the unit. Additional oil and gas development on adjacent lands within view of the Elkhorn Ranch is occurring now, and Federal oil and gas leases have been issued on Federal lands adjacent to the unit.

There are extensive deposits of lignite, a form of coal intermediate in rank between peat and subbituminous, in North Dakota and eastern Montana. Large scale recovery and processing of lignite has been discussed for a number of years. The threats to maintenance of park air quality are greater from coal than from oil and gas development. The emissions that could result from coal development (sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and particulates) would be a major problem for park air quality.

In 1982, computer modeling of emissions predicted that some of the park air quality increments would be exceeded. However, the National Park Service also determined that visibility and pollution-sensitive plant species would not be significantly impacted. In 1984, the Department of the Interior issued a certification of "No Unacceptable Adverse Impact" on air quality related values for the State's Class I areas (including Theodore Roosevelt National Park). As a result, the State granted construction permits for the proposed development of two coal-fired power stations, three natural gas processing plants, and a coal-to-methanol conversion plant, all within 80 miles of the park. With the present abundant supply of electricity and low oil prices, the fossil fuels industry is depressed. Because of this, three permits have lapsed, while gas processing has been reduced at existing plants. This situation is favorable to park resources, but could change very swiftly should oil prices or electrical demand increase. Continued monitoring of the situation is critical.

The entire park is located within the Ft. Union Coal Region, which within North Dakota, consists of approximately 4.2 million acres of federally managed (BLM) coal resources. In July 1987, the Bureau of Land Management issued a North Dakota Resource Management Plan and final EIS. In the plan, BLM identified 15 suitable Coal Study Areas of which 3 are immediately adjacent to or within 5 miles of park units. All 15 are within the park's airshed. Coal Study Areas (CSA) consist of lands that have sufficient coal development potential and Federal coal ownership to be identified for further consideration of coal leasing and possible development of new mine areas and conversion facilities.

The Ft. Union Regional Coal Team which administers the coal development program in the region has, as of December 1988, begun to manage the coal resources on a lease-by-application mode (i.e.: consider each application for a lease separately) instead of a large scale, regionwide planning and competitive leasing sale. The NPS considers the lease-by-application mode the best alternative given the present depressed market for coal which would reduce the likelihood of coal development close to the park or within its airshed.

The Medora Airport, which is situated on a detached tract of Forest Service-managed land on a mesa a short distance north and slightly east of Park Headquarters, is a lightly used facility that has been in existence for about 30 years. The airport is actually more of an emergency airstrip, since the runway is short, nongraded and unpaved, and there are no structures or landing lights. In 1977, it was discovered that the airstrip encroaches on parkland by about 300 feet.

In 1981-82, the City of Medora proposed an improvement that would involve realigning and lengthening the landing field, placing a greater length of the field on parkland. The proposal, which sites hazards of the present facility, could also result in greater volume air traffic which would fly over or be easily visible from nearby park areas. A long-term agreement was requested from the National Park Service for use of 11 acres of parkland that would be needed for the improvement. The service, and the General Management Plan, do not support expansion or continued use of the airstrip.

In December of 1986 Western Area Power Administration (WAPA), an agency of the Department of Energy, announced plans to construct a 345 KV power transmission line from the 230 KV Dawson County - Dickinson transmission line, north 30+ miles to the Charlie Creek substation located northeast of the South Unit. Scoping meetings were conducted by WAPA in early 1987 which resulted in the selection of four potential north-south route corridors. In September, following a preliminary environmental analysis, WAPA announced that they had selected the western route corridor that comes the closest to the South Unit of the Park. This would place the line as close as 2 1/2 miles from the park boundary and within 6-7 miles and in full view

of Painted Canyon, Buck Hill and the east boundary trail. Park management has taken a stand against construction of the line in the route proposed by WAPA and has urged WAPA to reconsider and select a route further from the park. At a meeting on November 29, 1988, WAPA announced that because of public opinion directed against the western line corridor and new information suggesting the eastern corridor was less environmentally damaging and less expensive than first thought, the agency would pursue construction in the eastern corridor, out of sight from all locations within the park.

VISITOR USE ANALYSIS

Visitor counts have been recorded at the park since it was first opened in 1948. Visitors entering the park, campers, backcountry users and visitors participating in interpretive activities have been counted and recorded by various means throughout the years. The concessioner maintains records of use on the guided trail rides, and use is reported to the Rocky Mountain Region in the annual concession's report.

The peak year for visitation to Theodore Roosevelt National Park was in 1972, when 1,001,957 visitors were recorded. Up until Interstate 94 opened for use in 1966, visitation in the park had been averaging 250,000 per year. With the opening of I-94 and the start of counts at the Painted Canyon rest area, visitation steadily increased until the first oil embargo in 1973. Since that time and until 1983, visitation stabilized near 700,000 to 800,000 per year (see Total Visitation By Year chart).

In 1983, the Statistical Office of the Denver Service Center had the park conduct counts of passengers in vehicles in order to determine the accuracy of the visitors-per-vehicle multipliers that had been in use for more than 10 years. The study resulted in the vehicle multipliers being reduced for each unit of the park. The reduced multiplier caused the 1983 calendar year use to show a dramatic reduction. Although motor vehicles recorded by the automatic traffic counter decreased only 16.1 percent, visitor numbers determined by applying the revised multiplier figures to vehicles recorded a decrease of 38.3 percent.

A review of the visitor-use records for the last five years shows July to be the peak visitation month with an average of 111,131 people visiting the park. The lowest visitation month is January, with an average of 1,216 visitors being recorded.

On the average, the months of June, July, and August account for 72 percent of Theodore Roosevelt's total annual visitation. In December 1982 and each winter since, the Painted Canyon site has been closed as an economy measure. This closure reduced the visitation recorded for the park by approximately two-thirds during the months of December, January, February, March and April.

Through 1988, Theodore Roosevelt National Park had recorded a total of 18,004,429 visitors since establishment in 1948. Of the three entrance sites where traffic counts are taken, during the last five years Painted Canyon Overlook accounted for 51 percent of the recorded visitors, South Unit 39 percent, and North Unit 20 percent. The average length of stay at Painted Canyon Overlook is 14 minutes, that in the South Unit is 2.2 hours, and that in the North Unit is 2 hours. Based on the length of stay, calculations for 1987 show that of the total visitor hours recorded in the park--including camping--71 percent are recorded in the South Unit and 6 percent in the North Unit, plus 23 percent at Painted Canyon.

A little more than 35 percent of Theodore Roosevelt National Park's visitors come from North Dakota. Of the remaining visitors, 21.5 percent come from the neighboring States of Minnesota, Montana and South Dakota and the province of Saskatchewan. Approximately 15.6 percent reside in the Midwest, while 8.4 percent come from the West Coast and 5.8 percent from the East Coast. Peak visitor days of the week vary somewhat by location. At the South Unit entrance, the high visitation day is Saturday. At the North Unit, the peak day is Sunday when there is heavy use of the unit's campground and picnic areas by local residents. At the Painted Canyon Rest Area, the peak visitation days occur during the middle of the week, generally on a Wednesday.

The principal visitor activity is sightseeing from motor vehicles. Most visitors drive at least a portion of the scenic drive in each unit of the park, stopping at pullouts and interpretive displays. Camping is a major

recreation activity. In 1987, excluding visits recorded at Painted Canyon Overlook, 12 percent of the visitors entering the North and South Units camped. Camping has decreased somewhat in recent years perhaps due to the development of commercial campgrounds adjacent to the park or to the fact that National Park Service camping fees have increased. In 1977, 15.2 percent of the visitors to the North and South Units camped.

TOTAL VISITATION BY YEAR

THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK

Year	Visitors	
1948	23,513	(year park opened)
1958	172,017	
1959	192,317	
1960	235,251	
1961	250,479	
1962	266,084	
1963	257,904	
1964	282,970	
1965	260,848	
1966	500,338	(entrance moved to Medora)
1967	537,258	
1968	562,378	
1969	658,654	
1970	679,980	
1971	710,289	
1972	1,001,957	
1973	852,829	
1974	701,696	
1975	803,993	
1976	940,721	
1977	822,495	
1978	833,306	
1979	599,122	
1980	603,210	
1981	710,349	
1982	684,490	(First winter Painted Canyon closed)
1983	*422,594	
1984	368,615	
1985	383,683	
1986	397,084	
1987	431,377	
1988	420,058	

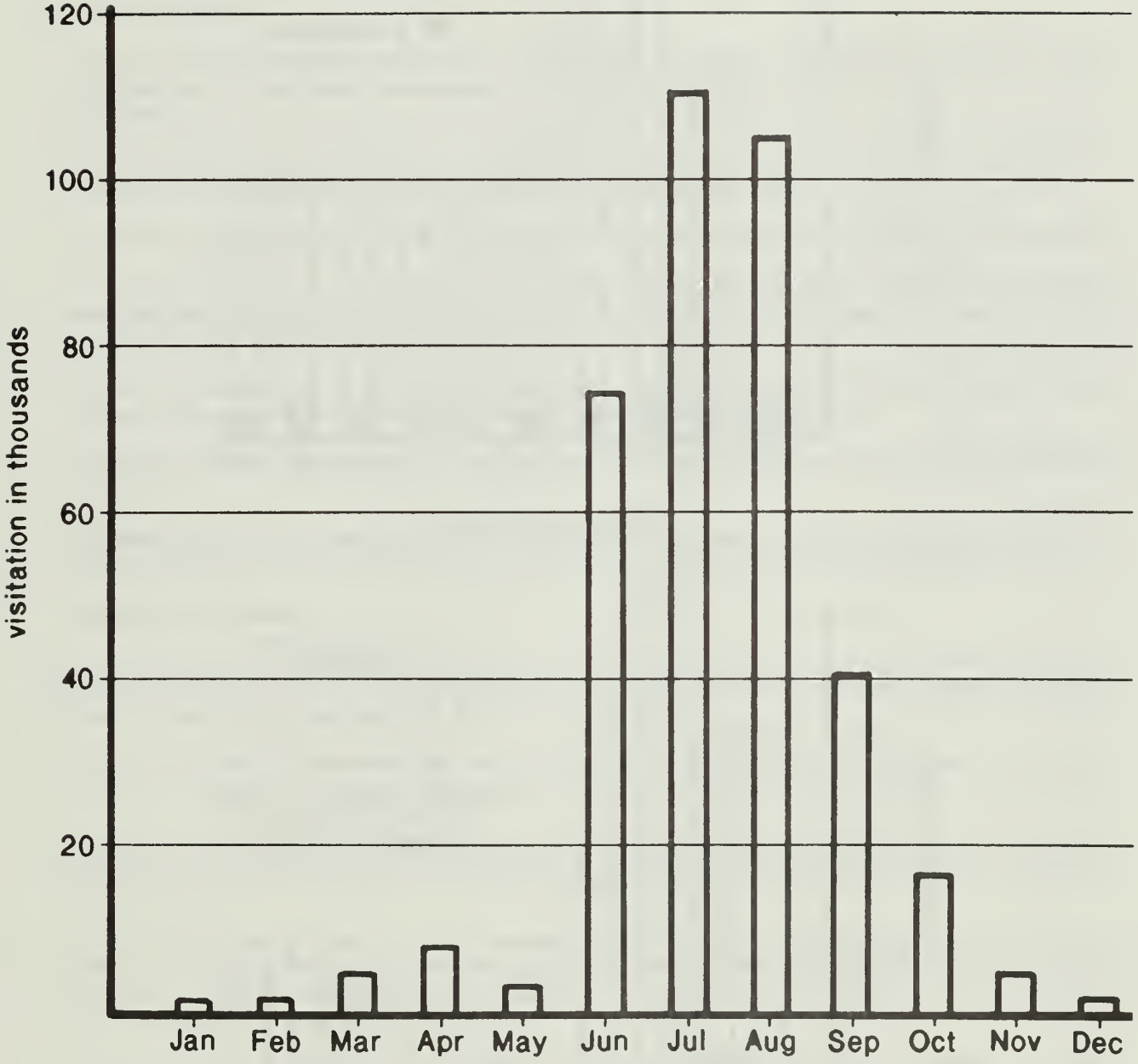
* Counts were conducted throughout the year and as a result the persons per vehicle multiplier was reduced for most months of the year.

UNIT DAY OCCUPANCY BY STATE OR PROVINCE

Cottonwood Campground
June 5 - September 7, 1981

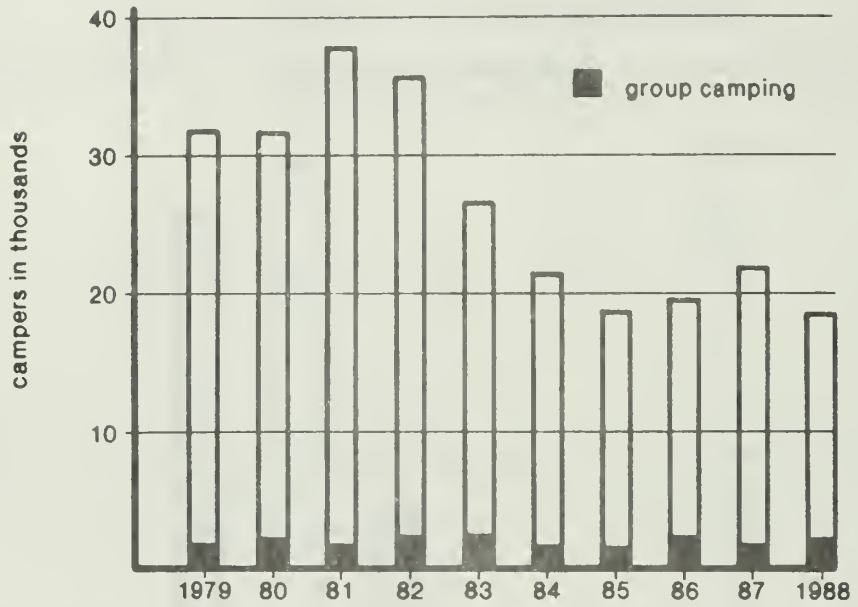
	Percent
North Dakota	35.5
Minnesota	13.0
California	4.9
Montana	4.3
Wisconsin	4.3
Michigan	3.7
Illinois	2.8
Saskatchewan	2.8
Washington	2.5
Ohio	2.2
New York	2.0
Manitoba	1.8
Florida	1.7
Pennsylvania	1.6
South Dakota	1.4
Indiana	1.1
Oregon	1.0
Colorado	.9
New Jersey	.9
Foreign	.9
Texas	.8
Ontario	.8
Iowa	.8
Arizona	.8
Massachusetts	.7
Remaining Canadian Provinces	.7
Missouri	.7
Connecticut	.5
Remaining States	4.8
Total	99.9

Total units tallied - 5,696

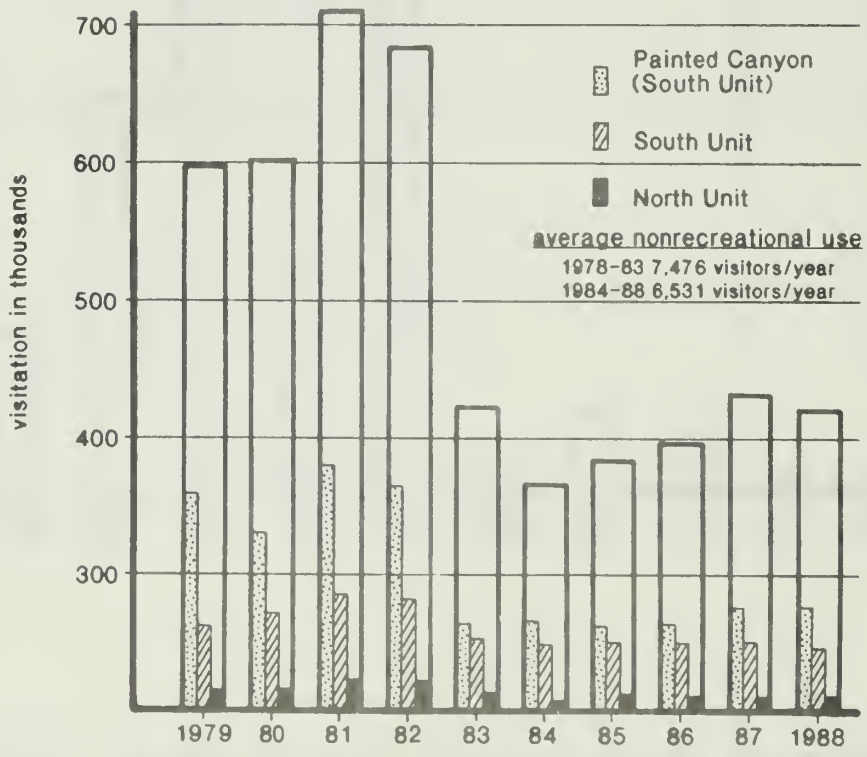


Average Visitation By Month 1984-1988

Theodore Roosevelt National Park



Campground Use



Annual Visitation
Theodore Roosevelt National Park

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT ANALYSIS

Roads and Trails

- There are 55 miles of primary paved roads--39 miles need reconstruction or overlay and are in fair to poor condition, narrow, and have no shoulders; 16 miles must be kept open year around and are in good condition.

- There are 18 miles of secondary gravel improved roads--9 miles in good condition and 9 miles that need widening, resurfacing, and drainage work to be brought up to standards.

- There are six bridges in the park, all of them are new or less than five years old, and in good condition.

- There are five primary parking lots around the visitor centers, campgrounds, and picnic area and five secondary parking areas at trail heads, pullouts, and overlooks. All are adequate at the present time, and all are in fair to good condition.

- There are approximately 12 scenic pullouts in the park accommodating one to five cars each. There is a need for more pullouts and some pit toilets around the South Unit loop road.

- There are five miles of paved trail. The trails need major repairs plus improvement for handicapped access.

- There are 85 miles of horseback riding and hiking trails in the park--all 85 miles need repair work, re-signing, marking, and rehabilitation work to stop erosion and make them safer for visitor use.

Buildings and Facilities

There are 69 buildings in the park that include: Three visitor centers, which are new or remodeled and in good condition; seven modern comfort stations in the campgrounds; and two amphitheaters. These are in good, sound condition.

There are two campgrounds and picnic areas in the park with a total of 170 camping sites. Some major renovation is needed to adapt the campgrounds to accommodate recreational vehicles.

A group and horse use campground is needed in the South Unit. This would replace the Rough Rider Campground now closed because the access was eroded during a 1978 high-water period. The DCP in the GMP addresses this. A similar facility is planned in the North Unit.

The Painted Canyon rest area visitor center was constructed in 1978, with solar heating as a primary source of heat. The solar system was replaced with an oil furnace in 1987 because the solar system did not work efficiently and the panels leaked badly. As operational funds become available, this facility will be kept open as much of the winter as possible.

A temporary group camping/horseback camping area has been established at Halliday Wells in the South Unit. It consists of 25 primitive sites and vault toilets. It will be phased out when the planned horse camp is constructed.

Utility Systems

Electrical. The park has one 60-kilowatt emergency generator that is new. It supplies headquarters with water and sewer system power when commercial power is off. There is also a trailer-mounted 25 kw emergency generator used to maintain essential utilities during power outages.

Water Systems. The park owns and operates 12 domestic water systems, 6 of which were reconstructed in 1985. They are in good condition and operate safely and to high standards. The distribution piping on

all systems needs to be replaced. There are approximately 20 wildlife watering systems in the park. These consist of wells or springs with concrete, plastic, or fiberglass dish tanks to water buffalo, horses, longhorn steers, and other wildlife. All of these systems need repairs, some need new wells drilled, and all need dish tank repairs or replacement.

Sewage Systems. The park has three lagoon sewage systems, two of these are too large and should be rehabilitated and downsized to keep proper fluid levels. The lagoons at the North Unit headquarters were replaced in 1988 with larger cells which have been lined and adapted to meet public Health Service standards and laws. The South Unit, Medora Headquarters sewer system is pumped into the city system. The city constructed new lagoons in 1987-88 so the system is in good condition.

Other sewage systems in the park are either septic tanks or pit vault toilets. These systems seem to be adequate at the present time.

Radio System. The park has a radio system that consists of 4 repeater sites, 6 base stations, 20 mobile units, and approximately 30 portable radios. The system was replaced in 1985 and all equipment is new. A system linking Theodore Roosevelt National Park, Fort Union Trading Post National Historic Site, and Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site is still needed.

Road Oil Storage. The park has two road oil storage facilities. The South Unit has the capacity to hold 12,000 gallons of road oil; the North Unit will store 4,000 gallons. Both facilities are in good condition.

Fuel Storage. All South Unit headquarters buildings have separate fuel storage facilities and the North Unit has two larger propane storage facilities. All quarters have separate fuel storage tanks. Some of the tanks will be replaced within the next three years pending the availability of funding.

Historic Structures

The park has 12 structures that are listed on the Regional List of Classified Structures. All of these structures except the North Unit Overlook Shelter, rebuilt in 1986, are in need of major rehabilitation work. Repair is needed in the near future to maintain them at the standard required by the National Historic Preservation Act.

The following is a list of these structures.

Maltese Cross Cabin - one log cabin
Peaceful Valley Ranch - one log barn, one log and frame bunkhouse, and one log and frame ranch house
Pylon, Painted Canyon rest area - stone masonry
North Unit Entrance pylons - two, stone masonry
North Unit CCC camp house - frame, batten and board
East Entrance - stone masonry entrance station, wall, and pit privy
North Unit picnic shelters - two, log with stone fireplaces
North Unit overlook shelter - log with stone corners and wall.

Major Equipment

The following is a list of all the major equipment in the park including size and condition:

Number	Description	Size	Condition
2	Garbage compactor	16 cubic yards	Good
1	Garbage compactor trailer	5 cubic yards	Good
1	John Deere motor grader	12 foot	Good
1	Galion motor grader	10 foot	Fair
1	Asphalt distributor	800 gallon	Good
1	Asphalt distributor	600 gallon trlr.	Fair

6	Dump trucks	5-6 cubic yards	6 good
1	Chip spreader	¼-cubic yard	Good
1	Road roller pneumatic	9 ton	Good
1	Front end loader	2 cubic yards	New
2	Loaders and backhoes	36 inch-24 inch	2 good
2	Road brooms	10 foot	Good
2	Road sanders	1-¼ cubic yards	Good
1	Road mower tractor	30 horsepower	Good
1	Flat-bed trailer	12 ton	Good
2	Horse trailers	4 horse	Good
11	Pickup trucks	1/2 and 3/4 ton	11 good
4	Sedans	Midsize	4 good
1	Ambulance	Suburban	Good
1	Fire truck	500 gal pumper	Good

STATUS OF PLANNING

NAME	PREPARER	DATE APPROVED	ADEQUACY
General Management Plan	Park/RMRO/DSC	6/3/87	Current
Natural Resource Management Plan	Park	7/11/84	To be updated winter 88-89.
Water Resources Management Plan	Park	Underway	
Bison Management Plan	Park	Underway	
Bighorn Management Plan	Park	Underway	
Elk Restoration Plan	Park	Completed 8/84	Implementation underway
Fire Management Plan	Park	Underway	
Water Rights	Park	Not Underway	
Cultural Resource Management Plan	Park	9/86	May need slight revisions.
Archaeological Resources Inventory	RMR/MWAC/UND	Underway	
Park Administration History	VIP	1986	
Historic Structures Report		Complete 1980	No architectural data section.

NAME	PREPARER	DATE APPROVED	ADEQUACY
Historic Furnishing Report Maltese Cross Cabin	Sally Johnson	Completed 1959	Does not cover specific furnishings in cabin, but prescribes typical furnishings.
Scope of Collection Statement	Park	3/3/86	Current
Wilderness Recommendation		8/72	Adequate
Interpretive Prospectus	Park/HFC	5/73	Inadequate-out of date.
Flashflood and Flood Plain Survey	Park/RMRO/DSC/ USGS	1986	Current
Handicapped Access Study	Park	1988	Current
Wayside Exhibit Plan	RMRO/HFC	Not Underway	Needed
Land Protection Plan	Park/RMRO/DSC	Complete, lacks WASO/Department approval.	Current
Development Concept Plan	Park/RMRO/DSC	6/87	Current

EXISTING MANAGEMENT ZONING

Theodore Roosevelt National Park consists of three units: the North Unit which is 24,070.32 acres; the South Unit which is 46,128.07 acres; and the Elkhorn Unit which is 218 acres. These units--70,416.39 acres--are divided into three management zones including five management subzones.

Historic Zone

There are nine historic features totaling 245 acres (about .34 percent of the total park area) designated as Historic Zone within the park. This includes the Elkhorn Ranch Unit, the Maltese Cross Cabin, Long X Cattle Trail, Peaceful Valley Ranch, and five CCC vintage structures.

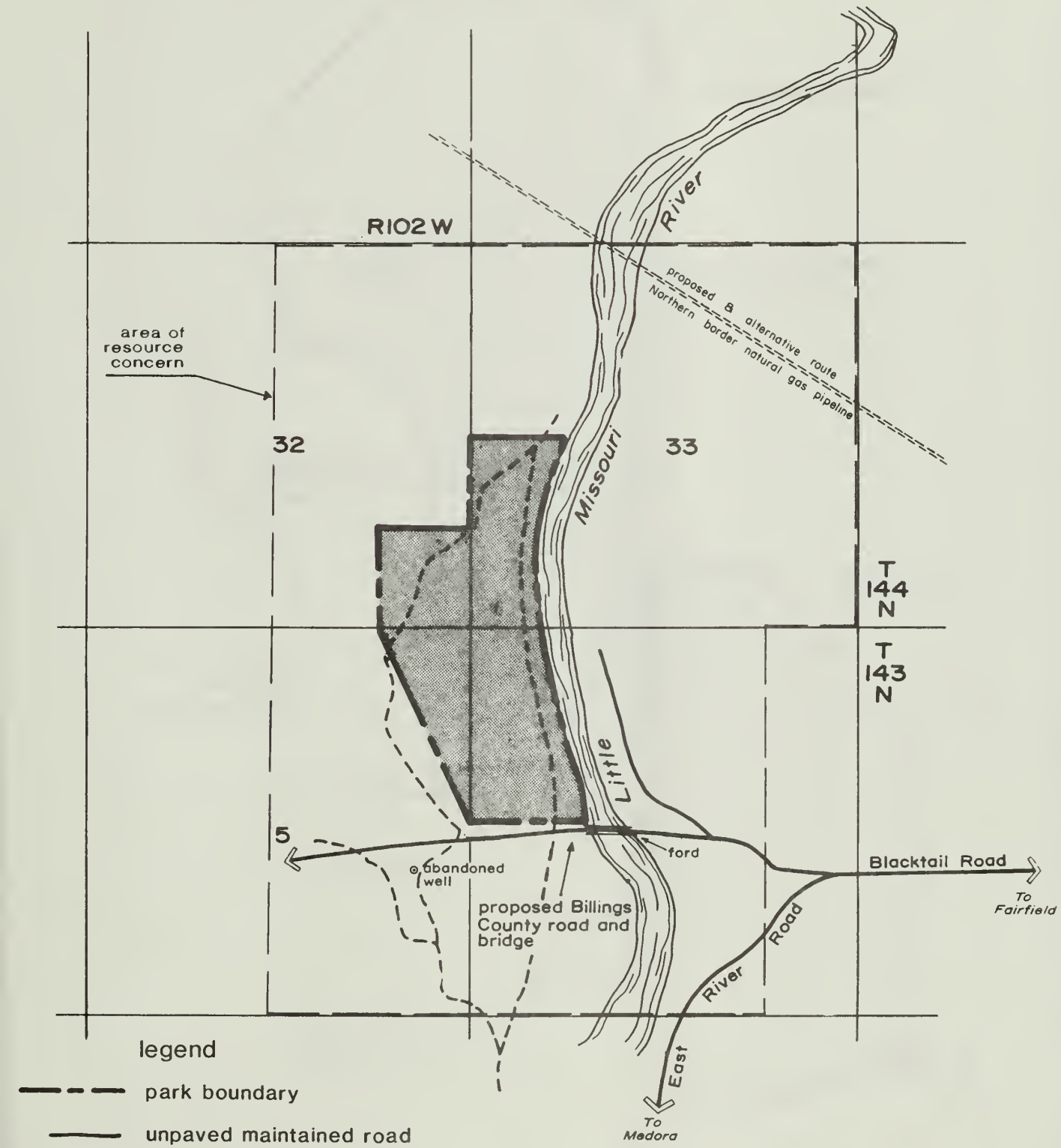
Natural Zone

Wilderness Subzone. These areas consist of 29,920 acres (about 42 percent) of wilderness within the North and South Units or about 42 percent of the total park area.

Natural Environment Subzone. This includes the remaining 40,284 acres within the North and South Units. The acreage constitutes approximately 57 percent of the total park area.

Outstanding Natural Feature Subzone. This area consists of a petrified forest within the South Unit.

Developed Subzone. These subzones are located at Painted Canyon, Medora, Peaceful Valley, Halliday



Existing Management Zoning Map

ELKHORN UNIT
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK
NORTH DAKOTA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR · NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SHEET 2 OF 3

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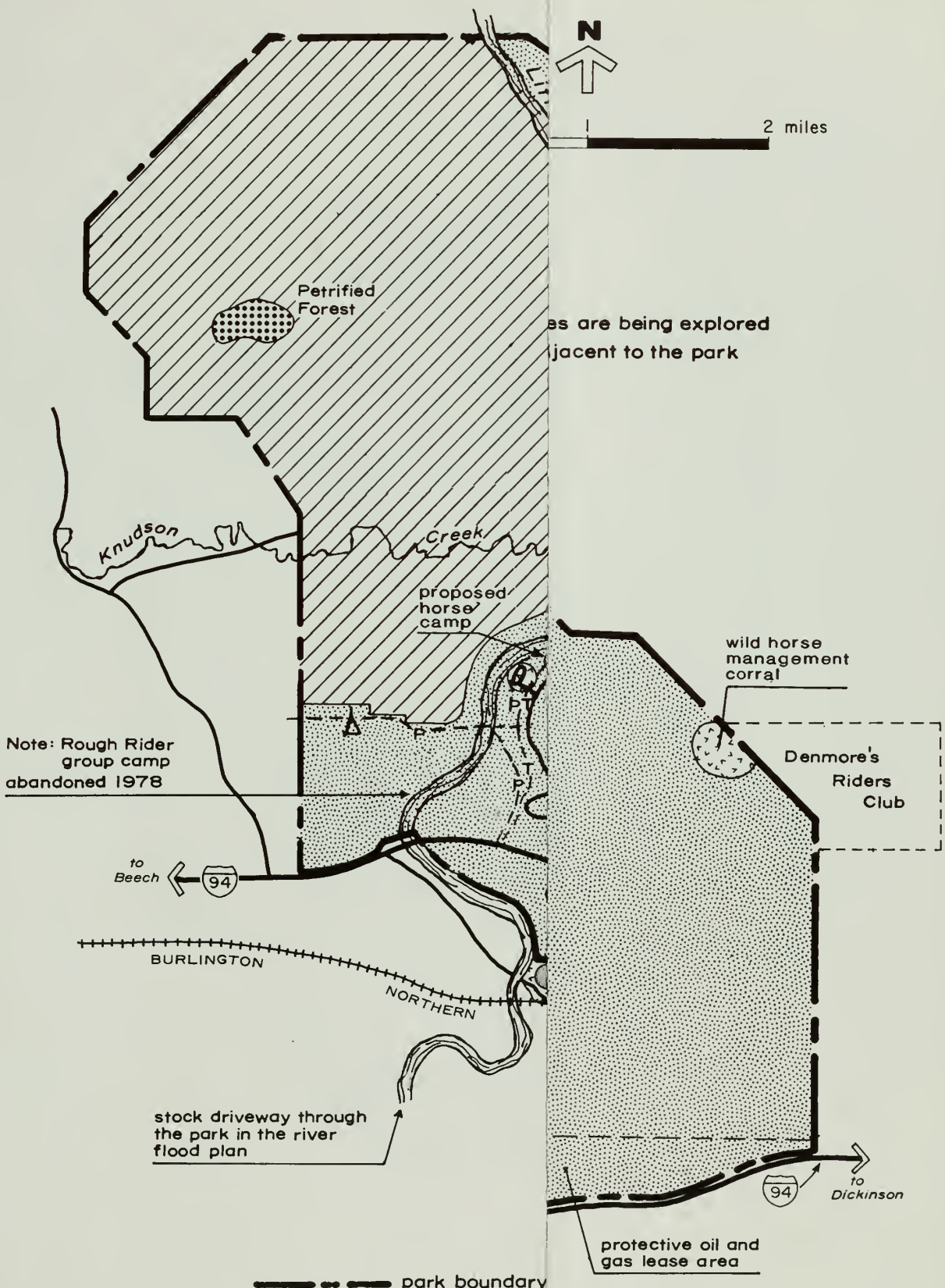

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SHEET 3 OF 3

to Elkhorn Unit
24 miles

N

0 1 2 miles

bison
menegement
correl

grovel
section

Little Missouri River

Petrified
Forest

existing mineral leoses are being explored
and developed adjacent to the park

Knudson Creek

proposed
horse
camp

Peoceful Valley Ronch
eoddle horee conceseion

wild horse
menegement
correl

Paddock Creek

Note: Rough Rider
group comp
obondoned 1978

air
monitoring
unit

Peoceful
Valley

Denmore'e
Riders
Club

Buck
Hill

to
Beech
94

BURLINGTON NORTHERN RAILROAD

Medoro

Moltese
Cross
Cabin

East Entronce
Stotion "CCC"

stock driveway through
the pork in the river
flood plon

Pointed Canyon

to
Dickinson
94

PAINTED CANYON
OVERLOOK

protective oil ond
gos leose oreo

Legend

- pork boundory
- rood
- historic zone
- speciol use zone
  - privote development subzone
- T - underground telephone line
- P - underground power line
- notural zone
  - noturol environment subzone
  - wilderness subzone
  - development subzone
  - outstonding notural feature subzone
- radio antenna tower

Existing Management Zoning Map

SOUTH UNIT
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK
NORTH DAKOTA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR · NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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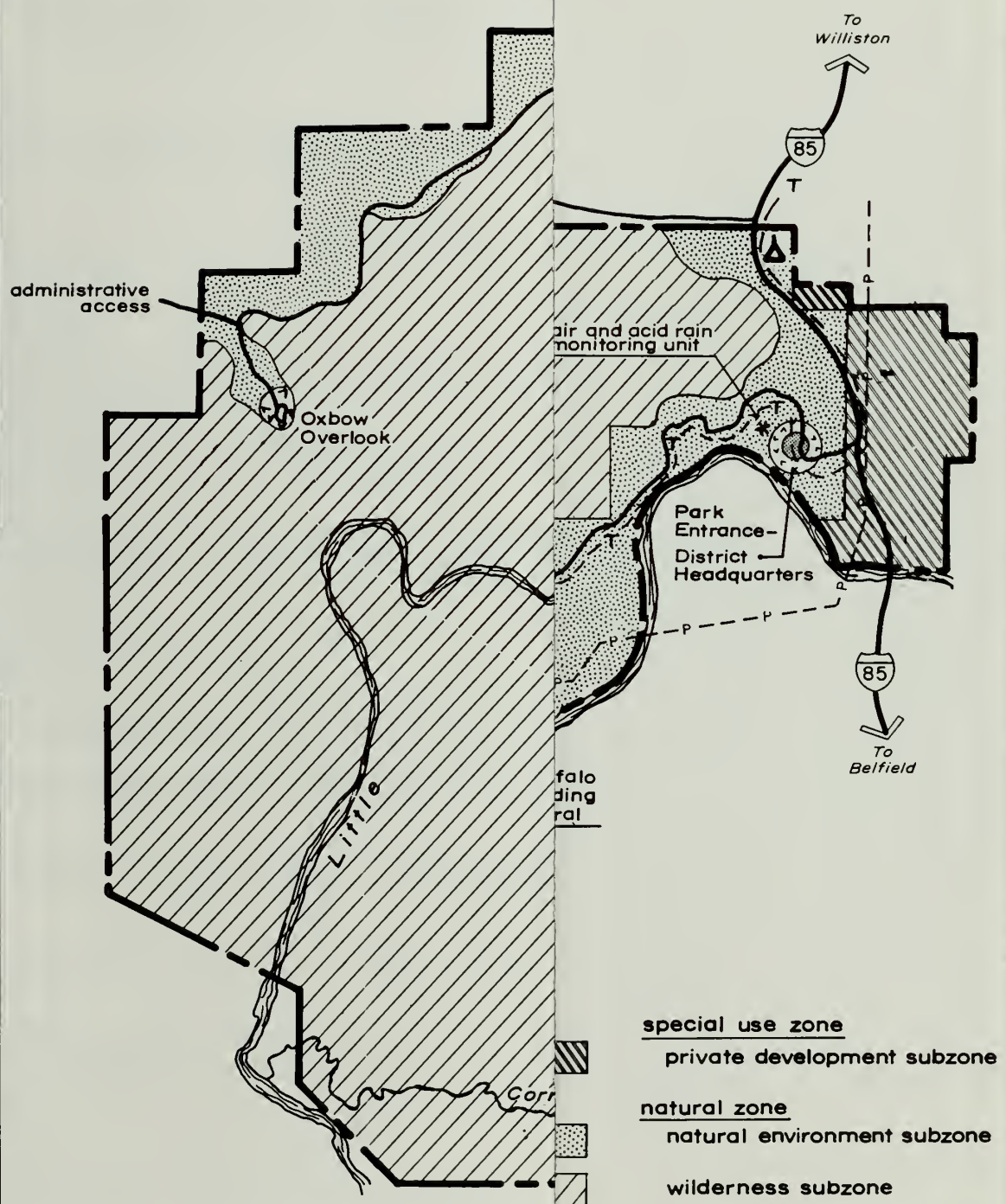
SHEET 3 OF 3



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SHEET 1 OF 3

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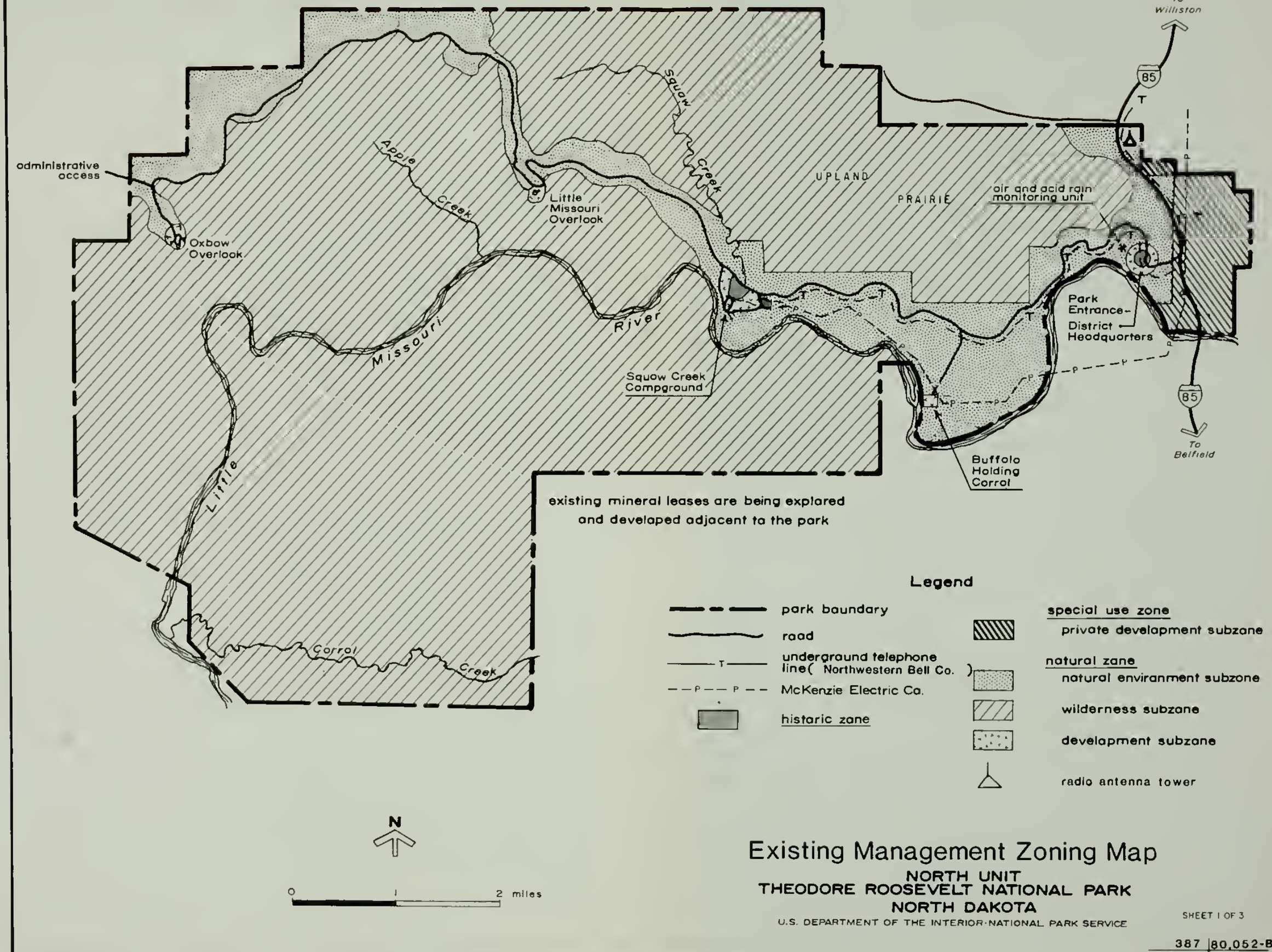
4-89 | RMRO



Existing Management Zoning Map

NORTH UNIT
THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK
NORTH DAKOTA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR·NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

SHEET 1 OF 3

387 | 80,052-B
4-89 | RMRO

Wells, Cottonwood Campground, and Buffalo Corrals, all within the South Unit. In the North Unit, the Development Subzones include the entrance headquarters area, buffalo holding corral, Squaw Creek Campground, and Little Missouri and Oxbow Overlooks.

Special Use Zone

Private Development Subzones. There are 690.27 acres of private ownership and 50.24 acres of State land ownership within the North and South Units.

MAJOR ISSUES

LAND PROTECTION

- Many oil and gas leases adjacent to the park boundary make no stipulations for protection of park air and water quality, and scenic vistas.

- Development of oil and gas or mineral leases adjacent to and potentially within the park on State, private and Federal lands is a continual issue in all three units.

- The 1987 Bureau of Land Management North Dakota Resources Management Plan identified 15 coal development areas within the park's Class I airshed. Development of one or more of these areas could have significant impacts on park vistas, air quality and water quality.

- Private electrical cooperatives and Federal agencies have proposed new major powerline construction within the viewsheds of the park.

- Existing microwave and radio towers pose obvious disruptions to views identified in the park's Integral Vistas Plan. Several additional towers on adjacent lands have been proposed.

- A Billings County proposal to bridge the Little Missouri River adjacent to the Elkhorn Unit would destroy the historic and aesthetic integrity of the Ranch Site.

- Water quality of the Little Missouri River is threatened by possible breaks in oil, gas, and saltwater pipelines running through it, by agricultural wastes, and by agricultural chemical use in and around the park.

- Subsurface water quality is threatened by oil and gas drilling and waste disposal techniques and possibly by herbicide use.

- Water rights outside the park, affecting internal watersheds and water quality have not been described and NPS water rights have not been established.

- The present Medora airport impinges on park land. The possible expansion of runways and facilities would degrade park resources and aesthetics.

- Private and State surface inholdings, if developed, could be incompatible with park purposes, resource protection and visitor enjoyment.

- Existing road access through Elkhorn Ranch Unit for neighboring ranchers may pose a threat to natural and archeological resources.

- Overhead powerlines, adjacent to and within the North Unit, are intrusive.

- A number of coal-fired power plants and sulfur recovery plants exist within the park's Class I airshed, with

others proposed. If pollution levels continue to increase, scientists expect to find damage to park vegetation in the future

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- The park lacks ungulate management plans for wild and domestic animals.
- Completion of the fire management plan is necessary and underway.
- No vegetation, wildlife, or water management strategy exists for intensive use areas.
- Continued research on biologically sound techniques for noxious plant control is necessary.
- No specific plan exists for management of natural resources at the Elkhorn Ranch Unit.
- Use of concession and private saddle horses throughout the park is causing localized erosion and competition for food with wildlife species.
- The park lacks a wilderness management plan.
- Many resources baseline inventories are incomplete or require additional monitoring.

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- The parkwide archeological survey (mandated, EO 11593) has been underway for two years. Completion of it is needed to establish a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the park and the State Historic Preservation Officer to facilitate archeological protection and prompt completion of essential construction.
- National Register nominations have not been completed for the park's prehistoric archeological sites and historic sites that may be eligible.
- The park lacks information on historic sites associated with the ranching and homesteading era.
- The park's historic structures are not covered by a cultural cyclic maintenance program and are exhibiting signs of deterioration.
- Seasonal residential use of the North Unit CCC Camptender's Residence should be discontinued. Interior modifications for its use as a storage building, and vegetative screening should be started and an adequate seasonal employee quarters constructed.
- The Maltese Cross Cabin and the curatorial storage area are not protected by a fire suppression system. Environmental controls are deficient.
- Repairs to CCC stone pylon at Painted Canyon, which cracked vertically, top to bottom, are contracted and should be completed in 1989.
- Delineation and interpretation of selected structures or features at the Elkhorn Ranch Unit is needed and being planned.
- Continue the maintenance of, and explore the feasibility of relocating the CCC East Entrance Station for adaptive use in a more accessible location.

VISITOR USE/PROTECTION

- The parkwide interpretive prospectus and wayside plan are outdated.
- Most park facilities have been made accessible to mobility handicapped visitors. An accessibility plan exists and will be implemented as funding permits.
- Information about the park is nonexistent at overlooks on the realigned U.S. Highway 85.
- There are demands for onsite horse camping facilities, for both the North and South Units, that cannot be accommodated at present.
- A wilderness management plan in needed.
- Recreational use of the Little Missouri River is not being adequately monitored.
- Buck Hill, one of the more significant points in the South Unit, lacks visitor services and facilities. This is addressed in the GMP.
- Back-in parking and site spacing in Cottonwood Campground does not accommodate trailers or recreational vehicles well.

OPERATIONS/STAFFING

- Staffing to monitor air and water quality is insufficient.
- There is inadequate staffing to accommodate maintenance functions, particularly at new facilities.
- There is inadequate staffing to accommodate natural resource monitoring and management programs.
- There is a shortage of park and visitor protection staff.
- There is inadequate interpretive staffing at Painted Canyon Visitor Center to provide year around visitor services.
- There is inadequate staffing to care for the park's cultural resources (particularly the museum collection), to conduct the annual inspections of historic structures, and to complete compliance actions on a timely basis.
- Seasonal housing in the North Unit is substandard and inadequate to accommodate the staff.
- The sewage lagoon for Squaw Creek Campground is oversized.

DEVELOPMENT

- The location of the North and South Unit bison corrals have caused major difficulties in buffalo roundups. This is addressed in the GMP but may need reassessment because of recent successful use of helicopters in roundups.
- Housing for North Unit employees (both seasonal and permanent) is inadequate.
- Canoe access and parking in the North and South Units are inadequate.
- Squaw Creek Campground is threatened by periodic flooding and riverbank erosion. The headquarters

area at Medora, including the park visitor center and the Maltese Cross Cabin, and the South Unit's Cottonwood Campground are also threatened by periodic flooding. Other facilities, such as the Peaceful Valley Ranch, are located in the flood plain. Certain portions of the Elkhorn site may be subject to flooding and/or riverbank erosion. These issues are addressed in the GMP.

- There are no visitor or administrative facilities in the Elkhorn Unit. The authorized development and land acquisition ceiling of $40,000 is insufficient to provide necessary facilities for the unit. This is addressed in the GMP.

- There is an inadequate number of parking pulloffs along the South Unit loop road.

- There is inadequate work space and quarters to facilitate researchers working in the park, making it difficult or impossible to obtain cooperative research.

MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

PARK MANAGEMENT

Theodore Roosevelt National Park will be managed to protect and interpret the badlands ecosystems surrounding the Little Missouri River and the cultural resources resulting from human habitation of the area. Of primary importance are maintenance and restoration of the natural environment and protection and interpretation of human history with special emphasis on Theodore Roosevelt, his experiences in the badlands and the effects of those experiences on the remainder of his life.

Park management will use all available management tools (the General Management Plan, the Land Protection Plan and Resources Management Plans, etc.) and will work with nearby agencies, individuals and holders of private interests within the park and park visitors to ensure internal and external pressures are managed to 1) protect the natural and cultural resources (including air and water quality) making up the park ecosystems and human history and 2) provide for a spectrum of visitor use activities which encourage appropriate outdoor oriented recreation, minimize impact to resources, and provide the opportunity to increase individual knowledge about the natural and human history of the area.

The National Park Service will plan and construct management and visitor use facilities which are appropriate to the purposes of the park as outlined in this document, which respond to visitor use and resource protection needs and which fit into the badlands environment in an aesthetic and environmentally sensitive way. Park management will maintain all park facilities and equipment to the highest standards, considering appearance, functionality, and accessibility.

INTERPRETATION AND VISITOR SERVICES

Interpret the biological diversity and species mix of the natural badlands environment and those changes which have occurred because of man's activities in the region.

Interpret man's history in the Little Missouri Badlands, emphasizing Native Americans, the military and ranching era of the nineteenth century, Theodore Roosevelt's life and experiences in the badlands and their effects on his later life, the homesteading era and its effect on the park, and the recent energy development of the region.

Provide information to visitors and the general public about the importance of protecting cultural and natural resources (including air and water quality and scenic vistas), the public's role in that protection, and the importance of Theodore Roosevelt National Park and the National Park Service in protecting and enhancing our environment.

Provide an active off-site interpretive and public information program on resource protection, environmental education, biological diversity and all park interpretive themes to groups and individuals throughout the Northern Great Plains.

Furnish visitor facilities and activities which promote, in a natural outdoor environment, an understanding of the park and it's interpretive themes, which do not damage or threaten the park's resources, which are appropriate to the purposes of the park as spelled out in this document, and which provide a range of interpretive and recreational activities available to all visitors with a reasonable expectation of safety.

CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Identify, record, classify and prioritize the protection of all cultural resources (including objects, sites and structures related to Native American culture, ranching, homesteading and the administrative history of the park) through systematic, scientific survey and research.

Consider the effect of all management and visitor activity on cultural resources and ensure appropriate protection or mitigation whenever cultural resources or the historic scene are to be impacted.

Establish and implement a system of protection, maintenance and interpretation for cultural resources which is integral to the purposes of the park so that resources are not lost or degraded to the point they lose their value.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

Identify, record, classify and prioritize the protection of all natural resources and processes which make up the Little Missouri Badlands ecosystems through systematic scientific research and appropriate species specific, activity specific or management program management plans.

Identify through scientific research, those species and/or activities introduced into the badlands ecosystem by man which can or should not be eliminated (considering the public welfare, political expediency, purposes of the park as outlined in this document, etc.) and include these factors in management plans for the park.

Manage the park as a natural badlands ecosystem, influenced by man's activities over time, allowing natural processes to continue. Man's activity, both in and out of the park, must be actively managed so as to protect or restore the natural ecosystems, protect and enhance air and water quality and the scenic vistas of the natural American West and to allow visitors to experience those selected man-introduced activities and features which give the park it's cultural importance.

Consider the effect of all visitor and management activities on the natural resources of the park and manage those activities so as to prevent adverse impacts on the natural resources integral to the purposes of the park.

Ensure that all activities in the park, including those related to natural resource management, are evaluated as to their potential effect on lands and resources outside of the park. Work with effected land owners/managers and the public to minimize adverse effect and keep all interested parties informed as to park activities.

VI. LEGISLATION RELATING TO NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK

1. Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park

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An Act To establish the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park; to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt in the village of Medora, North Dakota; and for other purposes, approved April 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 52)

North Dakota. Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, title to which is vested in the United States of America, and being in the State of North Dakota, and within the boundaries particularly described, as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point where the north line of the right-of-way of United States Highway Numbered 10 intersects the east boundary of section 36, township 140 north, range 101 west, fifth principal meridian; thence southwesterly and northwesterly along the north line of said right-of-way through section 1, township 139 north, range 101 west, and sections, 36, 35, 34, 27, 28, and 29, township 140 north, range 101 west, to the west boundary of said section 29; north along section lines to the northwest corner of said section 29; west along section line to the southwest corner of section 19, township 140 north, range 101 west; north along township line to the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast

quarter of section 24, township 140 north, range 102 west; west to the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 24; north to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 24; westerly along section lines to the southwest corner of section 16, township 140 north, range 102 west; northerly along section lines to the northwest corner of section 4, township 140 north, range 102 west; thence west along township line to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 141 north, range 102 west; northerly through the center of sections 34 and 27 to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 27 of said township 141 north, range 102 west; easterly along section lines to the northeast corner of section 28, township 141 north, range 101 west; south along section lines to the southeast corner of said section 28; east along section line to the northeast corner of section 34, township 141 north, range 101 west; south to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 35, township 141 north, range 101 west; easterly through center of sections 35 and 36 to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section 36 of said township 141 north, range 101 west; south to the southeast corner of said section 36; thence east along township line to the northeast corner of lot 3, section 2, township 140 north, range 101 west; southerly through the center of sections 2 and 11 to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section 11, township 140 north, range 101 west; easterly along section lines to the northeast corner of section 13 of said township 140 north, range 101 west; southerly along township line to the northwest corner of section 19, township 140 north, range 100 west; easterly along north line of said section 19 to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter; southerly through center of sections 19, 30, and 31 to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 31; easterly along the center of said section 31 to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter; southerly along the east line of said section 31 to the southeast corner; westerly along the township line to the east line of section 36, township 140 north, range 101 west; northerly along the township line between townships 140 north, range 100 west and 140 north, range 101 west to the north right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 10, the place of beginning, containing thirty-five thousand two hundred and seventy acres, more or less, are hereby dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and shall be known as the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to construct and maintain a road or highway through the park connecting with a State or Federal highway. (16 U.S.C. § 241 as amended. See pp. 308–310, 312–313.)

Construction, etc., of highway.

Acquisition of private lands, etc.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to cause condemnation proceedings to be instituted in the name of the United States under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888, entitled "An Act to authorize the condemnation of lands for sites for public buildings, and other purposes" (25 Stat. 357), to acquire title to the lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto that are privately owned within the boundaries of the said national park, and such property, when acquired, shall become a part thereof: *Provided*, That when the owner of such lands, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto shall fix a price for the same, which, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be reasonable, the Secretary may purchase the same without further delay: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to accept, on behalf of the United States, donations of land, interests therein, or rights pertaining thereto required for the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park: *And provided further*, That title and evidence of title to land and interests therein acquired for said park shall be satisfactory to the Attorney General. (16 U.S.C. § 242.)

40 U.S.C. §§ 257, 258.

Purchase.

Donations.

Titles, etc.

Exchange of lands.

SEC. 3. That for the purposes of acquiring non-Federal lands within the boundaries of said park as established by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to exchange federally owned lands within the Roosevelt recreational demonstration area project, located outside the boundaries of the park for State or privately owned lands of approximately equal value within the boundaries of the park, when in his opinion such action is in the interest of the United States, the title to any lands acquired under this section to be satisfactory to the Attorney General. Upon the vesting of title thereto in the United States, any lands acquired pursuant to this authorization shall become a part of the park and shall be subject to the laws applicable thereto. (16 U.S.C. § 243.)

Acquisition of lots for reconstruction of buildings.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of the Interior is further authorized to obtain by purchase or condemnation proceedings, as part of said Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, lots 2, 3, 4, and 6 of section 33, township 144, range 102, and to reconstruct thereon the log ranch house thirty by sixty feet, the log blacksmith shop sixteen by twenty feet, one log stable sixteen by twenty feet, one log stable twenty by thirty feet, log dog house, three log rectangular corrals, and one log circular corral, as they existed at the time the premises were occupied by Theodore Roosevelt: *Provided*, That the total cost of such land and buildings shall not exceed $40,000. (16 U.S.C. § 244 as amended. See p. 311.)

Cost limitation.

Administration, etc., of park.

SEC. 5. The administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid park shall be exercised under the

direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended. (16 U.S.C. § 245.)

1 U.S.C. § 485; 16 U.S.C. §§ 1, 2–4, 22, 43.

Medora, N. Dak. Erection of monument.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to erect a monument in memory of Theodore Roosevelt, in the village of Medora, North Dakota, with the advice of the Commission of Fine Arts: *Provided*, That the cost of the monument shall not exceed $35,000 and there shall be conveyed to the United States such suitable site as may in the judgment of the Secretary be required for said monument: *Provided further*, That the village of Medora, or other public agency or organization, shall furnish, in writing, assurance satisfactory to the Secretary of its willingness to assume the perpetual care and upkeep of the monument. (Repealed, 16 U.S.C. § 246. See p. 311.)

Cost limitation.

Care and upkeep.

Existing claims, etc.

SEC. 7. That nothing herein contained shall affect any valid existing claim, location, or entry under the land laws of the United States, whether for homestead, mineral, right-of-way, or any other purposes whatsoever, or shall affect the right of any such claimant, locator, or entryman to the full use and enjoyment of his land. (16 U.S.C. § 247.)

Appropriations authorized.

SEC. 8. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act. (16 U.S.C. § 241 note.)

An Act To amend the Act of April 25, 1947, relating to the establishment of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, and for other purposes, approved June 10, 1948 (62 Stat. 352)

Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. 61 Stat. 52. 16 U.S.C., Supp. I, § 241. *Post*, pp. 384, 1102.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of April 25, 1947, is hereby amended as follows:

Amend section 1 to read "That all those certain tracts, pieces, or parcels of land, title to which is vested in the United States of America, and being in the State of North Dakota, and within the boundaries particularly described, as follows, to wit: Beginning at the point where the north line of the right-of-way of United States Highway Numbered 10 intersects the east boundary of section 36, township 140 north, range 101 west, fifth principal meridian; thence southwesterly and northwesterly along the north line of said right-of-way through section 1, township 139 north, range 101 west, and sections 36, 35, 34, 27, 28, 29, and 30, township 140 north, range 101 west; thence northwesterly and southwesterly along the north line of the right-of-way of said highway to be relocated as shown on the right-of-way plat for project S-FAP 283C(3) filed for record in the office of the register of

deeds, Medora, North Dakota, book numbered 2 of plats, page 68, on June 13, 1912, through section 25 and the east half of the northeast quarter of section 26, township 140 north, range 102 west, to the point of intersection with the east sixteenth section line of said section 26; thence north along the sixteenth section line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 26; thence northwesterly along a line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 23, township 140 north, range 102 west; thence westerly along the sixteenth section line to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 22; township 140 north, range 102 west; thence southerly along the east section line to the southeast corner of said section 22; thence westerly along the south line of said section 22 to the point of intersection with the right bank of the Little Missouri River; thence northerly and westerly along the right bank of said river to the point of intersection with the east line of section 21, township 140 north, range 102 west; thence southerly along the east line of said section 21, to the intersection with the north line of the right-of-way of the Northern Pacific Railway, which point lies north of said United States Highway Numbered 10; thence westerly along the north line of said right-of-way to the point of intersection with the north line of the right-of-way of said United States Highway Numbered 10; thence westerly along the north line of the right-of-way of said highway through said section 21 to the intersection with the west line of said section 21; thence northerly along the west line of said section 21, and sections 16 and 9, thence continuing northerly to the southeast corner of Government lot 9, section 5, township 140 north, range 102 west; thence northwesterly to the northwest corner of Government lot 2 in said section 5; thence westerly to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 34, township 141 north, range 102 west; thence northerly along the quarter section line to the northwest corner of the said southeast quarter of section 34; thence northwesterly along a line to the southwest corner of section 27, township 141 north, range 102 west; thence northerly along the west line of said section 27, to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of said section 27; thence northeasterly along a line to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 22, township 141 north, range 102 west; thence continuing northeasterly along a line to the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of section 23, township 141 north, range 102 west; thence continuing northeasterly along a line to the northeast corner of said northwest quarter of section 23; thence easterly along the north lines of said section 23, and section 24, township 141 north, range 102 west; to

the northwest corner of section 19, township 141 north, range 101 west; thence continuing easterly along the north line of said section 19 to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of said section 19; thence southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 20, township 141 north, range 101 west; thence southerly along the west line of said section 20 to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 20; thence easterly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 20; thence southerly to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section 20; thence easterly along the north lines of section 29 and section 28, to the northeast corner of section 28, township 141 north, range 101 west; thence southerly along the west line of section 27, township 141 north, range 101 west, to the southwest corner of said section 27; thence easterly along the north lines of sections 34, 35, and 36 to the northeast corner of section 36, township 141 north, range 101 west; thence southerly along the east line of said section 36 to the southwest corner of section 31, township 141 north, range 100 west; thence easterly to the southeast corner of said section 31; thence southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of Government lot 7 of section 2, township 140 north, range 101 west; thence continuing southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 1, township 140 north, range 101 west; thence continuing southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 12, township 140 north, range 101 west; thence continuing southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 7, township 140 north, range 100 west; thence easterly along the quarter section line to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section 7; thence southeasterly along a line to the northwest corner of section 17, township 140 north, range 100 west; thence continuing southeasterly along a line to a point which is 33 feet west of the east line of said section 17, and 33 feet north of the south line of said section 17; thence southerly on a line which lies 33 feet west of and parallel to the east lines of sections 20, 29, and 32 of township 140 north, range 100 west, to the point of intersection with the north right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 10; thence westerly along the north line of said right-of-way through said sections 32 and 31, township 140 north, range 100 west, to the point of intersection with the east boundary of section 36, township 140 north, range 101 west, the place of beginning, containing forty-nine thousand one hundred and fifty-three and seventy-nine one-hundredths acres more or less." (16 U.S.C. § 241. See pp. 305–306, 312–313.)

Amend section 5 by striking out "lots 2, 3, 4, and 6 of section 35, township 144, range 102," and inserting in lieu thereof "lots 6 and 7, section 33, township 144 north, range 102 west; southeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 32, township 144 north, range 102 west; lots 4 and 5, section 4, township 143, range 102 west; and those parts of lot 1 and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter, section 5, township 143 north, range 102 west, that lie north and east of a line running diagonally from the northwest corner of said lot 1 to the southeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of said section 5,". (16 U.S.C. § 244. See p. 307.) 61 Stat. 54.

Strike out all of section 6 and renumber the remaining sections accordingly. (16 U.S.C. § 246. See p. 308.)

Conveyance to other agencies.

SEC. 2. Administrative jurisdiction over any of such lands that the Secretary of the Interior finds are not required for exchange purposes as herein provided may be conveyed to other Federal agencies by the Secretary of the Interior without exchange of funds, or if such lands are not required by other Federal agencies they may be conveyed to the State of North Dakota without reimbursement to the United States. (16 U.S.C. § 241 note.)

An Act To add certain lands to the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes, approved June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 384)

Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. *Ante*, p. 35; *post*, p. 1102.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following-described lands are hereby made a part of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto:

Beginning at the southwest corner of section 17, township 147 north, range 100 west; thence north along the west boundaries of sections 17, 8, 5, township 147 north, range 100 west, and section 32 to the southwest corner of section 29, township 148 north, range 100 west; thence east to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 29; thence north to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29; thence east to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 29; thence north along west boundary of sections 28 and 21 to the west quarter corner of section 21; thence east to the east quarter corner of section 21; thence north along west boundary of section 22 to the northwest corner of section 22; thence east along the north boundaries of sections 22, 23, 24, township 148 north, range 100 west and sections 19 and 20 to the north quarter corner of section 20, township 148 north, range 99 west; thence south to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 20; thence east to the east quarter corner of section 20; thence south

to the southeast corner of section 20; thence along the north boundaries of sections 28, 27, and 26, township 148 north, range 99 west, to the northeast corner of section 26; thence south along east boundaries of sections 26 and 35 to the east quarter corner of section 35, township 148 north, range 99 west; thence west to the north bank of Little Missouri River; thence following the north bank of the Little Missouri River in a generally westerly direction to where the north bank of the river crosses the north boundary of section 4, township 147 north, range 99 west; thence west to the northwest corner of section 4; thence south to the southeast corner of section 5; thence west along the south boundaries of sections 5 and 6, township 147 north, range 99 west, and section 1, township 147 north, range 100 west to the northeast corner of section 11; thence south along east boundaries of sections 11 and 14 to the southeast corner of section 14; thence west along the south boundaries of sections 14, 15, 16, and 17 to the point of beginning, all west of the fifth principal meridian. (16 U.S.C. §241a.)

Acquisition of non-Federal land.

SEC. 2. That for the purposes of acquiring non-Federal lands within the boundaries of said park as established by this Act, the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to exchange federally owned lands within sections 1, 12, and 13, township 148 north, range 100 west, and sections 6, 7, and 18, township 148 north, range 99 west. Reserving, however, to the stockmen of the surrounding area a perpetual right-of-way through the park for the trailing of livestock, to and from the railroad, along and adjacent to the Little Missouri River, being the same trail or route which has been used by the stockmen for that purpose since the beginning of the livestock industry in the area. Administrative jurisdiction over any of such lands that the Secretary of the Interior finds are not required for exchange purposes as herein provided may be conveyed to other Federal agencies by the Secretary of the Interior without exchange of funds, or if such lands are not required by other Federal agencies they may be conveyed to the State of North Dakota without reimbursement to the United States. (16 U.S.C. § 241b.)

Right-of-way for stockmen.

Administrative jurisdiction.

Joint Resolution Correcting Act establishing the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, as amended, approved June 29, 1948 (62 Stat. 1102)

Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. 61 Stat. 52. Ante, pp. 352, 384.

Whereas a clerical or printer's error by omission of words appears in section 1 of Public Law Numbered 620 amending the Act of April 25, 1947, establishing the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park; Therefore be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

That section 1 of the Act of April 25, 1947, establishing the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park as amended by Public Law Numbered 620 be further amended by striking out the period at the end of section 1 and inserting the following: ", are hereby dedicated and set apart as a public park for the benefit and enjoyment of the people, and shall be known as the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized, in his discretion, to construct and maintain a road or highway through the park connecting with a State or Federal highway." (See 16 U.S.C. § 241 note. See pp. 308–310.)

Construction of road, etc.

Joint Resolution To establish a commission for the celebration of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt, approved July 28, 1955 (69 Stat. 353)

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby established a commission to be known as the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission (hereinafter referred to as the "Commission") which shall be composed of fifteen Commissioners as follows: The President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, all ex officio, and eight persons to be appointed by the President of the United States, two Senators to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and two Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission. Establishment.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Commission, after announcement to the American people of its creation and purpose, to prepare plans and a program for signalizing the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt in the year 1958, including plans for the completion of the development of Theodore Roosevelt Island in the Potomac River in accordance with the Act entitled "An Act to establish a memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the National Capital," approved May 21, 1932 (47 Stat. 163) as amended by the Act approved February 11, 1933 (47 Stat. 799), and including the completion of the development of Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park in North Dakota, created by the Act of April 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 52), as amended. In preparing such plans and program, the Commission shall give due consideration to any plan which may be submitted to it, and shall take such steps as may be necessary to coordinate and correlate its plans with those prepared by State or civic bodies. If the participation of other nations in the commemoration is deemed advisable, the Commission may communicate to that end with the governments of such nations through the State Department.

40 U.S.C. 124–126.

16 U.S.C. 241–247.

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SEC. 3. (a) The Commission shall select a Chairman and a Vice Chairman from among its members, and may employ, without regard to the civil-service laws or the Classification Act of 1949, such employees as may be necessary in carrying out its functions.

63 Stat. 954. 5 U.S.C. 1071 note.

(b) Service of an individual as a member of the Commission shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of section 216, 281, 283, 284, 434, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U.S.C. 99) or section 412 of the Mutual Defense Assistance Act of 1949 (22 U.S.C. 1584); nor shall any member of the Commission by reason of his status as such be deemed to be an "officer of the Government" within the meaning of the Act of April 27, 1916 (5 U.S.C. 101.)

62 Stat. 694.

63 Stat. 721.

39 Stat. 54.

SEC. 4. The Commissioners shall serve without compensation, but may be reimbursed for expenses incurred by them in carrying out the duties of the Commission.

SEC. 5. When the Commission has approved a plan of celebration, it shall submit it, insofar as it relates to the fine arts, to the Commission of Fine Arts for its approval.

Report to Congress.

SEC. 6. The Commission shall, on or before March 1, 1956, make a report to the Congress in order that further enabling legislation may be enacted.

Appropriation.

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution, but in no event shall the sums hereby authorized to be appropriated exceed a total of $10,000.

Expiration date.

SEC. 8. The Commission shall expire upon the completion of its duties, but in no event later than October 27, 1959.

An Act To revise the boundaries of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes, approved March 24, 1956 (70 Stat. 55)

Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park. Boundaries.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the following-described lands are hereby made a part of the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto: Beginning at a point in block 11 of the village of Medora, North Dakota, said point being on the northerly right-of-way line of Third Avenue a distance of 160 feet westerly from the northwest corner of the intersection of Third Avenue and Main Street; thence northerly a distance of 140 feet to a point on a line parallel to and 160 feet westerly of the westerly right-of-way line of Main Street; thence easterly 10 feet along a line parallel to and 140 feet northerly of the northerly right-of-way line of Third Avenue to a point

150 feet westerly of the westerly right-of-way line of Main Street; thence northerly 20 feet along a line parallel to and 150 feet westerly of the westerly right-of-way line of Main Street to a point on a line parallel to and 160 feet northerly of the northerly right-of-way line of Third Avenue; thence easterly along said line a distance of 150 feet to a point on the westerly right-of-way line of Main Street; thence northerly a distance of 40 feet along said westerly right-of-way line of Main Street to a point 200 feet northerly from the northwest corner of the intersection of Third Avenue and Main Street; thence easterly along a line parallel to and 200 feet northerly of the northerly right-of-way line of Third Avenue a distance of 970 feet to the northwesterly corner of lot 3 in block 8; thence southerly along the westerly line of lots 3 to 10, inclusive, in block 8 a distance of 200 feet to a point on the northerly right-of-way line of Third Avenue; thence along the northerly right-of-way line of Third Avenue extended easterly to a point on the west sixteenth line of section 26; thence northerly along said sixteenth line to a point on the section line common to sections 23 and 26; thence westerly along said section line to a point which is 650 feet easterly of the section corner common to sections 22, 23, 26, and 27; thence northerly along a line parallel to and 600 feet easterly from the section line common to sections 22 and 23 to a point on the south sixteenth line of section 23; thence westerly along said sixteenth line a distance of 600 feet to a point on the section line common to sections 22 and 23; thence southerly along said section line to the section corner common to sections 22, 23, 26, and 27; thence southerly along the section line common to sections 26 and 27 a distance of 390.5 feet; thence westerly a distance of 421.7 feet to a point on a line parallel to and 390.5 feet southerly from the section line common to sections 22 and 27; thence southerly a distance of 360 feet to a point in block 4 on a line parallel to and 150 feet westerly from the westerly right-of-way line of Main Street extended northerly; thence southwesterly on a straight line through the southwesterly corner of block 4 to a point on the southerly right-of-way line of Second Avenue extended westerly; thence westerly along said westerly extension of the southerly right-of-way line of Second Avenue to a point on the northeasterly right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 10; thence southeasterly along said northeasterly right-of-way line of United States Highway Numbered 10 to the intersection or juncture of said right-of-way line with the northerly right-of-way line of Third Avenue; thence easterly to the point of beginning; and all of that part of block 12 in the village of Medora that lies westerly of a line parallel to and westerly a distance of 140 feet

Block 6, Medora.

from the westerly right-of-way line of Main Street; all in township 140 north, range 102 west, fifth principal meridian: *Provided*, That the lands and improvements thereon located in block 6 in the village of Medora now administered and used by the United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, shall not become a part of the park pursuant to this section until such time as they are transferred to the Department of the Interior by the Secretary of Agriculture. (16 U.S.C. § 241c.)

Exclusion.

SEC. 2. The following area is hereby excluded from the park: That portion of section 8 lying southwest of a line between the common corner of sections 8, 9, 16, and 17 and the northwest corner of the southwest quarter section 8; that portion of section 16 lying southwest of a line between the southeast corner southwest quarter and the northwest corner southwest quarter section 16; and section 17, township 147 north, range 100 west, fifth principal meridian, North Dakota. (16 U.S.C. § 241d.)

Boundary adjustments.

SEC. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make further adjustments in the boundaries of the park along United States Highways Numbered 10 and 85 as he deems advisable and in the public interest if and when the alinement of these highways is changed: *Provided*, That not to exceed five hundred acres may be added to the park and not to exceed two thousand acres may be excluded from the park by such adjustments. Boundary adjustments made pursuant to this section shall be effective upon publication thereof in the Federal Register and all Federal land excluded from the park pursuant to this Act shall be transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture for administration or disposition in accordance with title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. (16 U.S.C. § 241e.)

Publication in FR.

50 Stat. 525. 7 U.S.C. 1010–1013.

Exchange authority.

SEC. 4. The land exchange authority relating to Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park prescribed by section 3 of the Act of April 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 52), and by section 2 of the Act of June 12, 1948 (62 Stat. 384), shall be applicable also to the lands described in section 1 of this Act. (16 U.S.C. § 241f.)

61 Stat. 84. 16 U.S.C. 243, 241b.

Excerpt from "An Act Making supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes," approved July 31, 1956 (70 Stat. 763, 767)

Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply supplemental appropriations (this Act may be cited as the "Second Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1957") for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * * * *

THEODORE ROOSEVELT CENTENNIAL COMMISSION

For an additional amount for "Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission," $163,400, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall become effective only upon the enactment into law of S. 3386, Eighty-fourth Congress.

An Act To amend the joint resolution entitled "Joint Resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt," approved July 28, 1955, approved August 6, 1956 (70 Stat. 1035)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 7 of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt", approved July 28, 1955, is amended to read as follows:

Theodore Roosevelt celebration.

69 Stat. 384.

"SEC. 7. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated not to exceed the sum of $150,000 to carry out the provisions of this joint resolution."

Appropriation.

Joint Resolution To authorize and request the President to issue a proclamation in connection with the centennial of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt, approved September 4, 1957 (71 Stat. 617)

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the joint resolution entitled, "Joint resolution to establish a commission for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt", approved July 28, 1955 (69 Stat. 348), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission.

69 Stat. 383.

Proclamation.

"SEC. 9. The President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation, inviting the people of the United States to observe the centennial anniversary of the birth of Theodore Roosevelt, which will occur in 1958, with appropriate ceremonies and activities during that year."

An Act To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide water and sewage disposal facilities to the Medora area adjoining the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota, and for other purposes, approved August 31, 1961 (75 Stat. 423)

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That in order to afford adequate facilities to persons visiting Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, and to enhance the setting of the park entrance and further the interpretive program of the park through encouraging the preservation and restoration of the pioneer cattle town of Medora, North Dakota, and its associations with Theodore Roosevelt, by non-Federal endeavors in accordance with house concurrent resolutions

Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, N. Dak.

"T" and "U" of the 1959 Session Laws of the State of North Dakota, pages 878 and 879, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to modernize the water and sewage facilities of the village of Medora adjoining the park, in the manner hereinafter provided.

Medora, N. Dak. Water and sewage facilities.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to construct, operate, and maintain, on rights-of-way donated for the purpose and in such manner as he shall consider to be in the public interest, water supply and sewage disposal systems to serve Federal and non-Federal properties in the said Medora area, and he may make existing Federal systems available to serve such properties: *Provided*, That non-Federal users of the systems shall comply with standards of use prescribed by the Secretary and shall be charged rates sufficient to recover a pro rata share of depreciation and costs of operation and maintenance of the systems plus interest on the Federal investment in the systems. Funds obtained from such non-Federal users of the systems shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts, with the exception that the Secretary may consider as appropriation reimbursements to be credited in the appropriation current at the time received, such amount of the aforesaid collections as may be necessary to reimburse, on a pro rata basis, appropriated operating funds expended for maintenance and operation costs of the systems.

Conditions for construction.

SEC. 3. Construction of the facilities authorized herein shall not be undertaken or use of existing Federal systems authorized until at least 80 per centum of the potential non-Federal users, as defined by the Secretary of the Interior, are committed to connecting to said water and sewage systems and until there shall have been reached an agreement with the duly authorized officials of the village of Medora, by which the village is obligated to adopt and enforce a zoning ordinance which complies with standards prescribed by the Secretary for the purpose of preserving the historic character of Medora and affording a park-like setting in the vicinity of the park and the entrance thereto.

Appropriation.

SEC. 4. There are authorized to be appropriated for the construction of these facilities such sums as may be required therefor, not to exceed $100,000.

Public Law 95-625
95th Congress

An Act

To authorize additional appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests in lands within the Sawtooth National Recreation Area in Idaho.

Nov. 10, 1978
[S. 791]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978.

SHORT TITLE AND TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978". 16 USC 1 note.

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TITLE II—ACQUISITION CEILING INCREASES

ACQUISITION CEILINGS

SEC. 201. The limitations on appropriations for the acquisition of lands and interests therein within certain units of the National Park System are amended as follows: Appropriation authorizations.

(1) Big Cypress National Preserve, Florida: Section 8 of the Act of October 11, 1974 (88 Stat. 1258), is amended by changing "$116,000,000" to "$156,700,000". 16 USC 698m.

(2) Buffalo National River, Arkansas: Section 7 of the Act of March 1, 1972 (86 Stat. 44), is amended by changing "$30,071,500" to "$39,948,000". 16 USC 460m-14.

(3) Cumberland Island National Seashore, Georgia: Section 10 of the Act of October 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 1066), is amended by changing "$10,500,000" to "$28,500,000". 16 USC 459i-9.

SAWTOOTH NATIONAL RECREATION AREA

SEC. 202. Section 13 of the Act of August 22, 1972 (86 Stat. 612), is amended by changing "$19,802,000" to "$47,302,000". 16 USC 460aa-12.

TITLE III—BOUNDARY CHANGES

REVISION OF BOUNDARIES

SEC. 301. The boundaries of the following units of the National Park System are revised as follows, and there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary, but not exceed the amounts specified in the following paragraphs for acquisitions of lands and interests in lands within areas added by reason of such revisions: Appropriation authorizations.

(1) Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, Colorado: To add approximately six hundred and twenty-two acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site, Colorado", numbered 417-80,007-A, and dated June 1976: $842,000.

(2) Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts: To add approximately thirteen acres and to delete approximately sixteen acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Cape Cod National Seashore Boundary Map", numbered 609-60,015 and dated February 1978.

(3) Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately four hundred and forty acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Chiricahua National Monument, Arizona", numbered 145-80,002, and dated August 1977: $294,000.

(4) Coronado National Memorial, Arizona: To add approximately three thousand and forty acres and delete approximately twelve hundred acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Land Status Map 01, Coronado National Memorial, Cochise County, Arizona", numbered 8630/80,001, and dated October 1977: $1,410,000.

(5) Eisenhower National Historic Site, Pennsylvania: To add approximately one hundred ninety-five and eighty-three one-hundredths acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Eisenhower National Historic Site, Adams

(15) Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts: To add approximately fifteen one-hundredths of an acre as generally depicted on the map entitled "Salem Maritime National Historic Site Boundary Map", numbered 373–80,010, and dated February 1978: $67,500.

(16) Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota: To add approximately one hundred and forty-six acres, and delete approximately one hundred and sixty acres as generally depicted on map entitled "Boundary Map Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park-North Unit McKenzie County/North Dakota", numbered 387/80,020, and dated July 1977.

(17) Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately seven acres, and delete approximately eleven-hundredths of an acre as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Tumacacori National Monument, Arizona", numbered 311–80,009–A, and dated March 1978: $24,000.

(18)(A) Tuzigoot National Monument, Arizona: To add approximately seven hundred and ninety-one acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Master Proposal, Tuzigoot National Monument", numbered 378–30,000D, and dated January 1973: $1,350,000.

(B) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange or otherwise and subject to such terms, reservations, conditions applied to the acquired lands as he may deem satisfactory, the lands and interests in lands that are included within the boundaries of the Tuzigoot National Monument as revised by this paragraph. When so acquired, they shall be administered in accordance with provisions of law generally applicable to units of the National Park System, including the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535).

Land acquisitions.

Administration.

16 USC 1 *et seq.*

(C) In exercising his authority to acquire such lands and interests in lands by exchange, the Secretary may accept title to any non-Federal property within the boundaries of the national monument and in exchange therefor he may convey to the grantor of such property any federally owned property under his jurisdiction in the State of Arizona. The values of the properties so exchanged either shall be approximately equal, or if they are not approximately equal the values shall be equalized by the payment of cash to the grantor or to the Secretary as the circumstances require.

Property conveyance.

(19) White Sands National Monument, New Mexico: To add approximately three hundred and twenty acres, and delete approximately seven hundred and sixty acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, White Sands National Monument, New Mexico", numbered 142/20,010–A, and dated November 1973.

(20) William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Ohio: To add approximately three acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, William Howard Taft National Historic Site, Ohio", numbered 448–40,021, and dated January 1977.

(21) Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota: To add approximately two hundred and twenty-eight acres as generally depicted on the map entitled "Boundary Map, Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota", numbered 108–80,008, and dated July 1977: $227,000.

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shore and, in addition, the waters surrounding said area to distances of one thousand feet in the Atlantic Ocean and up to four thousand feet in Great South Bay and Moriches Bay and, in addition, mainland terminal and headquarters sites, not to exceed a total of twelve acres, on the Patchogue River within Suffolk County, New York, all as delineated on a map identified as 'Fire Island National Seashore', numbered OGP-0004, dated May 1978. The Secretary shall publish said map in the Federal Register, and it may also be examined in the offices of the Department of the Interior.". Map, publication in Federal Register.

(b) Section 2 of such Act is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof: Undeveloped tracts and property. 16 USC 459e-1.

"(g) The authority of the Secretary to condemn undeveloped tracts within the Dune District as depicted on map entitled 'Fire Island National Seashore' numbered OGP-0004 dated May, 1978, is suspended so long as the owner or owners of the undeveloped property therein maintain the property in its natural state. Undeveloped property within the Dune District that is acquired by the Secretary shall remain in its natural state.".

(c) Section 7(b) of such Act is amended by striking the phrase "Brookhaven town park at", and inserting in lieu thereof: "Ocean Ridge portion of". 16 USC 459e-6.

(d) Section 10 of such Act is amended by striking "$18,000,000", and inserting in lieu thereof "$23,000,000". 16 USC 459e-9.

CUMBERLAND ISLAND NATIONAL SEASHORE

SEC. 323. Section 1 of the Act of October 23, 1972 (86 Stat. 1066), is amended by changing the phrase "numbered CUIS-40,000B, and dated June 1971,", to read "numbered CUIS 40,000D, and dated January 1978,". 16 USC 459i.

TITLE IV—WILDERNESS

DESIGNATION OF AREAS

SEC. 401. The following lands are hereby designated as wilderness in accordance with section 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c)), and shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act: Administration. 16 USC 1132 note. 16 USC 1131 note.

(1) Buffalo National River, Arkansas, wilderness comprising approximately ten thousand five hundred and twenty-nine acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately twenty-five thousand four hundred and seventy-one acres depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Buffalo National River, Arkansas", numbered 173-20,036-B and dated March 1975, to be known as the Buffalo National River Wilderness.

(2) Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico, wilderness comprising approximately thirty-three thousand one hundred and twenty-five acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately three hundred and twenty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico," numbered 130-20,003-B and dated January 1978, to be known as the Carlsbad Caverns Wilderness. By January 1, 1980, the Secretary shall review the remainder of the park and shall report to the President, in accordance with section 3 (c) and (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 891; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any additional areas within the park for preservation as wilder- Report to President.

ness, and any designation of such areas as wilderness shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act.

16 USC 1131 note.

(3) Everglades National Park, Florida, wilderness comprising approximately one million two hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately eighty-one thousand nine hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Everglades National Park, Florida", numbered 160-20,011 and dated June 1974, to be known as the Everglades Wilderness.

(4) Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas, wilderness comprising approximately forty-six thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas", numbered 166-20,006-B and dated July 1972, to be known as the Guadalupe Mountains Wilderness.

(5) Gulf Islands National Seashore, Florida, and Mississippi, wilderness comprising approximately one thousand eight hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately two thousand eight hundred acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Gulf Islands National Seashore, Mississippi, Florida", numbered 635-20,018-A and dated March 1977, to be known as the Gulf Islands Wilderness.

(6) Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii, wilderness comprising approximately one hundred and twenty-three thousand one hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately seven thousand eight hundred and fifty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Hawaii Volcanoes National Park, Hawaii", numbered 124-20,020 and dated April 1974, to be known as the Hawaii Volcanoes Wilderness.

(7) Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona, wilderness comprising approximately three hundred and twelve thousand six hundred acres and potential wilderness additions comprising approximately one thousand two hundred and forty acres, depicted on a map entitled "Wilderness Plan, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Arizona", numbered 157-20,001-B and dated October 1978, to be known as the Organ Pipe Cactus Wilderness.

(8) Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota, wilderness comprising approximately twenty-nine thousand nine hundred and twenty acres, depicted on maps entitled "Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park, North Dakota" (North Unit and South Unit) numbered 387-20,007-E and dated January 1978, to be known as the Theodore Roosevelt Wilderness.

MAP AND DESCRIPTION

Public availability.

SEC. 402. A map and description of the boundaries of the areas designated in this title shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and in the Office of the Superintendent of each area designated in this title. As soon as practicable after this Act takes effect, maps of the wilderness areas and descriptions of their boundaries shall be filed with the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate, and such maps and descriptions shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: *Provided*, That correction of clerical and typographical errors in such maps and descriptions may be made.

Filing with congressional committees.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 610. The area formerly known as the "Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park", established by the Act of April 25, 1947 (61 Stat. 52), shall henceforth be known as the "Theodore Roosevelt National Park". 16 USC 241g. 16 USC 241 *et seq.*

BADLANDS NATIONAL PARK

SEC. 611. The area formerly known as the "Badlands National Monument", established by Presidential Proclamation of January 25, 1939 (53 Stat. 2521), shall henceforth be known as the "Badlands National Park". 16 USC 441e-1.

ALBERT EINSTEIN MEMORIAL

SEC. 612. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to convey for nominal consideration to the National Academy of Sciences, United States Reservation 332A, located on the south side of Square Numbered 88 between 21st Street, 22d Street and Constitution Avenue in the District of Columbia to erect and maintain a Memorial to Albert Einstein. The title to said property shall remain with the National Academy of Sciences so long as the property is used for access. At such time as the property is no longer used for memorial purposes or public access is restricted, title to said property shall revert to the United States. Property, conveyance and title. 16 USC 431 note.

PEARSON-SKUBITZ BIG HILL LAKE

SEC. 613. The project for flood protection on Big Hill Creek, Kansas, authorized by the Flood Control Act of 1962, Public Law 87-874, shall hereafter be known and designated as the "Pearson-Skubitz Big Hill Lake". Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, or record, or other paper of the United States to such project shall be held to be a reference to the "Pearson-Skubitz Big Hill Lake". Designation. 76 Stat. 1180.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

SEC. 614. Section 212(a) of the Act of October 15, 1966 (80 Stat. 915), as amended (16 U.S.C. 470), is further amended by adding the following at the end thereof: Appropriation authorization. 16 USC 470t.

"There are authorized to be appropriated not to exceed $2,250,000 in fiscal year 1980.".

TITLE VII—WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT AMENDMENTS

Subtitle A—Addition of Segments

ADDITION OF PERE MARQUETTE SEGMENT

SEC. 701. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is amended by adding the following new paragraph at the end thereof: Boundaries, description. 16 USC 1274.

"(16) PERE MARQUETTE, MICHIGAN.—The segment downstream from the junction of the Middle and Little South Branches to its junction with United States Highway 31 as generally depicted on the boundary map entitled 'Proposed Boundary Location, Pere Marquette Wild and Scenic River.': to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture. After consultation with State and local governments and the interested public, the Secretary shall take such action as is provided for under subsection (b) with respect to the segment Consultation.

the Capitol in the City of Bismarck, on Tuesday, the sixth day of January, one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one.

HOUSE BILL NO. 1206
(Representatives Thompson, Whalen)
(Senator Roen)

AN ACT to cede to the United States concurrent criminal jurisdiction on lands within the Theodore Roosevelt national park, Fort Union trading post national historic site, and Knife River Indian villages national historic site, and to provide for retrocession of that jurisdiction.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA:

SECTION 1. STATE OFFENSES - CONCURRENT JURISDICTION CEDED TO THE UNITED STATES. Concurrent jurisdiction is hereby ceded to the United States over offenses, as defined in section 12.1-01-04, when committed within boundaries of the tracts of land designated as:

1. Theodore Roosevelt national park.

2. Fort Union trading post national historic site.

3. Knife River Indian villages national historic site.

SECTION 2. CONCURRENT JURISDICTION - VESTED UPON ACCEPTANCE. The concurrent jurisdiction ceded by section 1 of this Act shall be vested upon acceptance by the United States by and through its appropriate officials and shall continue so long as the lands within the designated areas are dedicated to park or historic site purposes.

SECTION 3. RETROCESSION OF JURISDICTION - ACCEPTANCE - FILING.

1. The consent of North Dakota is hereby given to the retrocession by the United States of the jurisdiction granted by section 1 of this Act, either partially or wholly. A partial retrocession may be with respect to particular territory or particular offenses, or both. The governor is authorized to accept any such retrocession of jurisdiction on behalf of North Dakota.

2. When the governor receives written notification from the authorized official or agent of the United States that the United States desires or is willing to retrocede jurisdiction to North Dakota as provided in subsection 1, the governor may accept, and after filing the original acceptance with the secretary of state, the retrocession of jurisdiction will become effective.

Speaker of the House

Chief Clerk of the House

President of the Senate

Secretary of the Senate

This certifies that the within bill originated in the House of Representatives of the Forty-seventh Legislative Assembly of the State of North Dakota and is known on the records of that body as House Bill No. 1206.

Vote:	Ayes	90	Nays	0	Absent	10
Vote:	Ayes	48	Nays	0	Absent	2

Chief Clerk of the House

Received by the Governor at 1:20 P.M. on February 19, 1981.

Approved at 9:29 A.M. on February 20, 1981.

Governor

Filed in this office this 20th day of Feb., 1981, at 2:24 o'clock P.M.

Secretary of State